BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1826. [NUMBER 1752

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Honorable the Governor in Council, having been pleased to resolve that all Cotton imported at this Port shall hereafter be weighed upon landing, and the duties levied upon the actual weight, and having further been pleased to sanction an Establishment for this purpose, upon a scale adequate to meet the full extent of the importations as they shall arrive, the Collector of Customs and Town Duties has been directed to communicate with the Merchants regarding the details connected with this object: and will accordingly be prepared to afford the necessary information, and to enter into such arrangements in concert with the Merchants as may appear best adapted to insure the object of weighing the whole of the Cotton as imported, with due dispatch, and with every possible convenience to the trade of the Port.

2nd. The arrangement thus notified, is to take effect from the 1st of next month.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. ELPHINSTON,
Collector of Customs and Town Duties.

BOMBAY
CUSTOM HOUSE,
21st March 1826.

જાહેર નામુ

શ્રી ગવરનર શાકેબ બાકા કુરે શ્રી ફ્રો શલ મધેથી કુકમ ફરમાવેછે જે શ્રી મુબ ઇના બંદરમાં જે ૩ આવશે તે ૩ ફીના રે કુતરૂ એટલે શધુ તોલીને નકી તોલ થ શે તે પર જકાત લેવી ને જે ૩ બંદર મધે આવતુ જશે તે શરવે તોલ કરવા શારૂ જે ટલા જોઇશે તેટલા કામદાર લોક રાખ વા ને કશટમ આશતરને કુકમ કીધોછે જે તેકુએ એ કામ બાબત વેપારી લોક શાથે બોલવુ ને એ કામની ફરએક ચી શે ખબર વેપારી લોકને આપવી ને ૩ બંદર મધે આવો એટલે કુતાવલથી તોલા એ તથા બંદરના કાંમ મધે ફરકત થાએ નકી કેવો બંદોબશત વેપારી લોકથી મ લીને કરવો *

એ બંદોબશત તારીખ ૧ આવતા આપ રેલ મકીનાથી ચાલશે *

તારીખ ૨૧ મારચ શંને ૧૮૨૬

અંગરેજી મુકામ બબ

TRUE TRANSLATION,
W. H. WATHEN,
Per. Sec. to Govt

મહરમમ

કોંબાબે ગવરનરબાહેબ બહા દુર યાંણી શ્રેબનૂબીબ બાલમ મ સીદીક બકે મી બંદરજીબઈ બે છે મે શ્રબુબ બેઈબ તો મીમબ્યા બ બીતરમ મબગબે તબમ બબબ મબબ બમી બબબ છેઈબ ત્યાબ પર બમ્રત ઘ્યાલી બ બંબમંત બ બબમ શ્રબુબ છેતમઈબ ત્યાર્ચે બ બબ મમયાબ જીતને મ્રનગાર પા ઈબેત તીતમ્યાંચા જેમણુમ મ મબી બ મબ્બમબસ્તર યાંબ બાલમ છીડ બકે મી ત્યાની ધ્યા મ્રમ

ચીંજી વ્યાપારીન્નેમ યાંણી મેન્નવેં પ ધ્યા મ્રમથી ઘરબેમ્રકીંજી વ્યાપારીન્નેમ યાંબ જેઘર ખાલી પ મ્રબુબ બંબમંત બાલમ બબબ તેબ્બંચ બબબ મેન્ન મઈબ બ બંબ રબે મ્રમંત બડબ્બમ બછેછે બ બા બંતોબસ્ત વ્યાપારીન્નેમ યાંણી મીઝીબ ગેબબ

બ બંતોબસ્ત તા ૧ બેને બબ્રેબ મણીન્યાબાબીબ

ચાબ્રેબ

તાગીજ 21 ફરબ ૭બ

૧૮૨૬ ઈબ્બી ઊિમ્રમ

ઊિંઘઈ

TRUE TRANSLATION,
W. H. WATHEN,
Per. Sec to Govt.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on this day Saturday the 25th Inst. TO CLOSE SEVERAL ACCOUNTS,

Cogniac Brandy, bottled in England, in three Dozen Cases, white Queen's Ware, Table, Dessert, Soup and Hot Water Plates, Guglets and Basons, single Shot Belts, Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools of the best London workmanship, Maccoboy Snuff, in lb. and half lb. Bottles, Brushes, &c.

At 1 P. M. will be put up three Excellent Saddle Horses, (Bay and Chesnut.)

Bombay, 25th March 1826.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Friday the 31st instant, An Invoice of Jewellery and Sundries, imported on the Promise, Captain Gibb, from London.

VIZ.

Gold Chased Lockets, Bright Gold Top and Drop Earrings, Chased Gold Box and Glass, Brooches, Garnet and Pearl Brooches, Pearl and Torquoise, do. Gold Rings, Plain, and set with Garnets, Gold Seals of descriptions, Silver Gilt Corals, for Children, Silver Waist Buckles, Scent Boxes, a variety of Silver Pencil Cases, Silver Gilt Snuff Boxes, Gold Shirt Pins, plain, with Coral, Pearl, and Torquoise, and Pearl and Garnet, Gold Snaps, &c. &c. &c

Pearl Handled Silver Knives and Forks. Silver Handled Do. Silver Butter Knives, and Silver Cheese Scoops, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Fruit Knives, &c.

The above may be viewed in the Auction Room, two days preceding the Sale.

Bombay, 25th March 1826.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE for Sale on Commission, several Handsome Chandeliers to match, viz.

1 Pair of eight lights, 2 pair of six lights, and 1 pair of four lights.

The above have been but little used, and will be sold together, or by pair, on moderate terms.

Bombay, 25th March 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On TUESDAY next the 28th Instant.
AT 3 O'CLOCK AFTERNOON,

ON the Esplanade near the Apollo Gate, Several empty WATER CASKS, landed from the Ship Maitland.

Bombay, 21th March 1826.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.

SUNDAY next being EASTER DAY, there will be a Collection made after the Sermon, as usual, for the benefit of European and other poor.

HENRY DAVIES,
Senior Chaplain.

VESTRY ROOM,
24TH MARCH 1826.

T. FERRAR

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next, the 27th Instant,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
AT CAMBALAH,

All the modern Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, Wine, Books, &c. &c. &c.

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE
LIEUT. COLONEL EDWARD BAKER,
COMMISSARY GENERAL:

CONSISTING of superb Chandeliers, Elegant Drawing Room Furniture, all made to match, a Harp, by Erard, in excellent order, an Eight-day Clock, by Morice, a Musical French Do., a Complete Service of very handsome Plated Dishes and Covers to match &c. &c. &c.

The Sale to commence at half past 10 o'clock each day.

The Carriages and Horses to be put up at 1 o'clock the first day, (if not previously disposed of by private sale.)

The property is now on view, and Catalogues may be had on the premises, or at T. Ferrar's Warehouse.

Terms Cash, and the lots to be cleared away within three days from the last day's sale.

Bombay, 25th March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 30th Instant,

A SMALL Invoice of Fresh Medicines, consisting of Best Soda and Seidlitz Powders, in cases, Henry's Calcined Magnesia, Oxley's Essence of Ginger, Ginger Beer Powders, Peppermint and Tolu Lozenges, Best India Tamarinds, Scales and Weights in mahogany boxes, Pewter Horse Syringes, &c.

Smelling Salts, Opodeldoc, Huile Antigue, Milk of Roses, Eau de luce, Spirits of Lavender, Brandy Bitters, Windsor Soap, &c.

Meadows Street, 25th March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 30th instant,

AN Eight Day Clock, Pier Glasses, Wardrobe, Dining Table, Sideboard, Chest of Drawers, Glass Bottom Vase Lamps, Sugar Jars, Tonjohns, and other Articles of Household Furniture.

Fine Woollen Cloth, Ball Thread, School Books, and many other articles.

Meadows Street, 26th March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
PER BRIG PROMISE,
HOWISON'S FOREIGN SCENES
AND
Travelling Recreations,
PRICE RS. 20
PER COPY.

Meadows Street, 25th March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

1 PAIR Plated Curry Dishes, with Hot Water liners..... 250
1 Mahogany Wardrobe..... 120
Encyclopedia Britannica, 20 Vols... 300
110 Numbers of Ackermann's Repository, with numerous Colored Engravings..... 275

ALSO,

Many other valuable Books, and a collection of Music, belonging to a family leaving India, a Catalogue of which is publishing.

Meadows Street, 25th March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
REAL AMBER
NECKLACES,
FROM 1½ TO 11 RUPEES EACH.
Meadows Street, 25th March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A NEAT
BAROUCHE,
NEARLY NEW,
A PAIR OF CAPITAL
ARAB HORSES,
AND A SET OF
CARRIAGE HARNESS,
PRICE RS. 1600.
A LONDON BUILT
STANHOPE
AND
HARNESS,
JUST IMPORTED PER CAMBRIDGE,
PRICE RS. 1400.
The property of a family leaving India.

Meadows Street, 25th March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

THE following Articles, just received from Calcutta, per Ship Malabar.

Gentlemen's Shoes per Pair,....	Rs.	4
Wellington Boots,.....	,,	12
Jockey Ditto,.....	,,	15
Brown and Black Harness Hides, each,.....	,,	15
Buggy hood Ditto,.....	,,	7
Sheep Skins, per Dozen,.....	,,	15
Calf Ditto Ditto,.....	,,	25

Meadows Street, 25th March 1826.

VERY SUPERIOR OLD
SHERRY,

JUST landed from the Malabar, and for Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS, a few Butts of HARPER and BELL'S SHERRY, upwards of two years in India.

PRICE Rs. 1000 PER BUTT.

Bombay, 25th March 1826.

FOR SALE,

A FEW QUARTER CASKS
OF
OLD LISBON WINE,
AT 65 RUPEES EACH,
DITTO IN BOTTLES 12 DITTO PER DOZEN.
APPLY TO
MR. TELLES
AT
MESSRS. PEREIRA AND SOBRINHO'S OFFICE.

Bombay, 21st March 1826.

FOR FREIGHT TO CHINA,
OPIUM ONLY.

THE SHIP

EDMONSTONE,

Capt. William Morgan,

WILL Sail on or about the 5th of April. For particulars apply to RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE PATELL, at his house.

Bombay, 25th March 1826.

FOR PASSAGE ONLY
TO LONDON,

THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP

MARY ANN,

BURTHEN 620 TONS,

Thos. MacDonnell Esq. R. N.

COMMANDER.

THIS Ship has very superior Accommodations for Passengers, and may be expected in all this Month from Calcutta. For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS.

N. B. —As this Ship will in all probability require a Surgeon, any Gentleman of that profession proceeding to England who is willing to undertake the duties of the Ship, will be treated with on Liberal terms.

Bombay, 25th March 1826.

CAPTAIN LARTIGUE,

COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH SHIP SOPHIA,

TAKES the liberty to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency, that he will open his French Shop on Tuesday next, the 28th instant, at the house lately occupied by BAXTER AND CO., for the Sale of the undermentioned fresh Articles, just imported per Ship Sophia from Bourdeaux, which will be disposed of for Ready Money, viz.

Chateux Margaux, in Boxes; Lafitte in ditto; Haut Brion, in ditto; Gro. La Rose, in ditto; Muscat Frontignac; Sauterne; Burgundy; Frontignac; Champagne, in Baskets; Brandy, in Boxes and Barrels; Vinegar, in Barrels; Liquor of different Kinds, in Boxes; Annisette, in Baskets of two Bottles; Brandy Fruits; Pickles, &c., Ratafia, in Boxes. Eau de Cologne; Perfumery; Sweetmeats; Mustard; Marble Stone; Corks; Window Glass and Picture Glass; Dutch Cheese; Sallad Oil, in Baskets; Chocolate; Writing Paper; Children's Toys.; Ladies' Bonnets; Millinery. of different sorts; Christal Ware; Artificial Flowers; Queen's Ware; Pictures of different sorts; Cabin Furniture of different sorts; French Cloth; Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen; Musical Clocks; Earthen Statues; French Crackers; Cochineal. Ladies' Dresses; False Jewellery, &c.

Bombay, 24th March 1826.

BILLS ON LONDON.

MESSRS. RANKEN and SAUNDERS, as Agents for Messrs. PALMER and Co. of Calcutta, will draw Bills at six Months Sight and at 1 | 11 per Rupee on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAIL and Co. of London.

Bombay, 25th March 1826.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAMSON,

LATE TAVERN KEEPER,

HAS, since his leaving Bombay, authorised Balcristna and Gopall, by a certain written instrument, to collect all his outstanding debts remaining unpaid, for and towards the liquidation of his debt due Balcristna and Gopall, as bond creditors, and others.—All persons indebted to him, are therefore requested to pay the same over, without delay, to Balcristna and Gopall, who will give sufficient discharges for the same.

Balcristna and Gopall, also request all persons having claim on Mr. Thomas Williamson, will be pleased to furnish them with proper statements thereof, in order, that after a full discharge of the Bond debt due to Balcristna and Gopall, overplus of the collections on account of Mr. T. Williamson, will be distributed among his creditors.

Bombay, 7th March 1826.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN D. CAMPON, Senior Officer in charge of the 2d Grenadier Regiment N. I. having taken charge of the Effects of the late Ensign JAMES GREIG MUDIE, of the 2d Grenadier Regt N. I. has, after payment of Regimental Debts, remitted the balance Rs. 364-2-0 Three Hundred Sixty Four, Two Quarters, to the Sub-Treasurer of Bombay.

CAMP NEAR BHOOJ,
8th March 1826.

Advertisement.

CAPTAIN MASSEY, as Senior Officer in charge of the 7th Regiment N. I. having taken charge of the Estate and Effects of the late Ensign R. PHILIPPS, and sold the same by Public Auction, has, after paying Regimental Debts & Servants' Wages, remitted the balance of 1,392-1-78 B. R. to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

Asseerghur, 14th March 1826.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT NUNDLOLL GIRDHERLOLL and BHOGELOLL VERZLOLL, of Bombay, Banians, have this day contracted with BALLAJEE DADAJEE, of Bombay, Weaver Merchant, to Mortgage their following Houses and premises:

One large DWELLING HOUSE, covered with Tiles, together with its and other parcels of GROUND, situate at Koombarwaddah, without the Town Walls of Bombay, which was purchased by Nundloll Girdherloll as per Sheriff's Bill of Sale for Rs. 3550.

One large DWELLING HOUSE, with its GROUND, situate at Carpenter's Street, in Green Market No. 4, without the Town Walls, in the neighbourhood of a house belonging to Herrajee Juswanjee, for Rs. 1000, purchased at the Sheriff's Sale.

If any person or persons have any Claim, Mortgage, or Inheritable Right, he she or they are hereby required to make the same known to PANDOORANG DALVIE, and MORTGAGEE, at the Courier Office, within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise the same will not be afterwards admitted.

Bombay, 24th March 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of H. S K. CHRISTOPHER, deceased, late an Ensign in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 16th day of March 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM TROUP deceased, late an Assistant Surgeon in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 16th day of March 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration, (with the Will annexed,) of the Estate and Effects of ROBERT MARTIN, deceased, late an Assistant Surgeon in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 20th day of March 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN WINDSOR STUART, deceased, late a Lieutenant in His Majesty's Sixth Regiment of Foot, stationed in the East Indies, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court of Bombay to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of March 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN L. MATTHEWS, deceased, late a Lieut. in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court,—All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of March 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR

POONAH RACES,

TO COMMENCE IN DECEMBER 1826.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY the 6th.

I. A SWEEPSTAKES of 500 Rupees each, for all Arab Horses that have never started on any Course for Cup, Plate, Match, or Sweepstakes, 8st. 4lb. 2 *Miles* To be closed on the 1st of October P. P.

II. The 2d Year of the renewal of the CLARET STAKES of 200 Rs. each, with 600 from the Fund, for all Horses, weight for age and inches, *heats* 1¼ *mile*, 14 hands and aged, 9st. To be closed on the 1st of October P. P.

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY 9th

I. A SWEEPSTAKES of 20 Gold Mohurs each, for all Arab Horses that have never won on any Course, *heats* 2 *miles*, weight for age. To be closed 1st October, H. F.

II. The GIVE AND TAKE of £50 from the Fund and 50 Rupees each, for all Horses, weight for inches, 14 hands, 9 stone, *heats* 2 *miles*.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY 13th.

I. LADIES' AND BACHELORS' PURSE of £100 with 100 Rs each added, for all Horses, 8st. 7lb. *heats* 1½ *miles and a distance*.

II. A PLATE of 500 Rs. from the Fund, for all Colts having a tooth in their Head on the 1st of October. The Winner of the 2d Maiden to carry 7lb. extra, *heats* 1½ *miles*, weight for age.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY 16th.

I. THE POONAH PLATE of £100 from the Fund, and 100 Rupees each added, for all Horses, weight for age, 9½ *miles*.

II THE WHIP PLATE of £50 from the Fund, and 100 Rupees each, for all Horses, to be handicapped by Committee, 4 *miles*.

III. HACK PLATE 300 Rs. from the Fund, and a Sweepstakes of 2 Gold Mohurs each, *once round and a distance*, 10st. Winning horse to be sold for 600 Rs. if demanded within ¼ of an hour after the Race. Those who run Horses to have the preference.

FIFTH DAY, TUESDAY 20th.

I. THE WELTER STAKES of £50 from the Fund, with 100 Rs each, for all Horses carrying 11st. *heats* 2½ *miles*,—Gentlemen Riders.

II. THE BEATEN PLATE of £50 and 3 Gold Mohurs, 1¼ *miles*.

N. B. All Maiden Horses for the Poonah Races to be *bona fide* the property of Subscribers or avowed Confederates.

WM. SPILLER,
Secretary.

POONAH,
19TH MARCH 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17TH MARCH 1826.

By the How'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 96 of 1826.—In republishing for general information the 9th Section of Regulation VII of 1814, published to the army in the Government General orders of the 2d of June 1815, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that all natives of whatever description, not actually in the army, including Military Pensioners, are prohibited from appearing in a Military Garb.

Prohibition against private servants appearing dressed like sepoys and Lascars with certain exceptions.

IX. First, All persons, whether European or Native, within the Company's Provinces (excepting such priviledged persons as the Government may specially exempt from the operation of the rule contained in this section) are positively forbidden to dress any of their servants either for the purpose of parade or of business, in the uniform of the Company's sepoys and Lascars, or in a dress so nearly approaching to that uniform as to enable the persons wearing it to impose themselves on the country people for sepoys and Lascars.

The above rule extended to all natives with certain exception.

Second. All Natives, excepting those actually in the Military service of the Company, or belonging to persons especially exempted by Government from the operation of this rule, are forbidden to wear a dress similar to that mentioned in the foregoing clause.

Officers of every description not to cloth their public servants with a military dress.

Third. Officers of every description, employed in the service of the Company, who are allowed establishments of Peons in their official capacity, or occasion to employ persons of such capacity, are prohibited from clothing them with a Military dress.

What Officers are employed to deprive of a Military dress any persons who shall wear it in opposition to these orders.

Fourth. With the view of giving full effect to the Orders contained in the preceding clauses, the Military Commanding Officers of stations, and of detachments in the interior part of the country, and the several Zillah Magistrates are hereby authorized and required to deprive of a Military dress any person who shall wear it contrary to these orders. The local Officers of Police are also empowered and directed to apprehend all persons of the above description, and to send them to the Magistrate, who will deal with them in the manner above prescribed.

Police officers to apprehend and send to the Magistrate persons of the above description.

All persons to whom escorts may be allowed, are forbidden to send Sepoys or Lascars into the Villages to procure provisions or to press Bearers, Coolies, or Boatmen.

Fifth.—Military officers or other persons, to whom escort may be allowed, when travelling through the country, are forbidden to send Sepoys or Lascars into the Villages, for the purpose of procuring any sort of provisions, or of pressing Bearers, Coolies, or Boatmen, —Every local officer of Police upon proper Application will, under Section VIII of this Regulation, grant such assistance as he may be able to afford, and all violent measures, therefore, will be considered equally illegal and unnecessary.

Bombay Castle, 20th March 1826.

No. 97 of 1826.—Captain R. Ogilvy, of the 23d Regt. N. I. is permitted to proceed to Cawnpoor with leave of absence to the 1st of August next, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 20th March 1826.

No. 98 of 1826.—Lieutenant C. Watkins, of the 2d European Regiment, is allowed a furlough to Europe on private affairs, for a period of one year from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
11TH MARCH 1826.

Mr. Gregor Grant, Acting First Register and Senior Assistant Criminal Judge at Surat.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
14TH MARCH 1826.

Mr. F. Bourchier, Deputy Post Master General.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, MARCH 25th, 1826.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' 1 | 10d. to 1 | 11d.
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Madras.. 30 do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
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In a Courier Extraordinary, published on Wednesday, we stated that intelligence had been received, *via* Tehran, of the death of Alexander, Emperor of Russia, on the 23d or 24th Nov. and that he had nominated the Archduke Constantine his successor. It is not mentioned where the fatal event took place, but it could not have been, as we have heard reported, at Teflis, from the length of time the intelligence took in reaching Tehran. We have no means of forming a just estimate of the deceased Emperor's character as a monarch; but from all that has come to our knowledge, we believe, if drawn with candour and impartiality, in spite of the abusive epithets and detractory declamation of Mr. Brougham, it will not be found wanting in the possession of some noble and good qualities. The Ruler of a semi-barbarous people, he appeared to study their welfare and to take measures for their gradual civilization, though he failed to please the modern constitution-mongers, whom nothing would have satisfied but to have conferred at once, on a Russian serf, the chartered liberty of a free-born Englishman. But the character of the late Autocrat is of little consequence, compared to that of the ruler who has just succeeded to the Government of his immense empire. The portraits which have been drawn of Constantine, are by no means favourable. He has been generally described as a man of violent passions, cruel and tyrannical, but still a favourite with the army. The grand questions, in regard to external politics, are, Will he amalgamate well with his brethren of the Holy Alliance? Will he assist the Greeks, to whom he is said to be partial? Is he likely to be moderate in his conduct towards the Turks? Or will he attempt to gain possession of that capital, with which his name was associated, with the ambitious view that he should one day reign there? Is he likely to make any encroachments on this side of Mount Caucasus? These are all interesting questions, which, as we do not pretend to be endowed with political second sight, we leave as subjects of speculation to our readers.

Although we have not attempted to form any estimate of the character of the

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late Emperor of Russia, or his successor, the following Portraits of Alexander and Constantine, while still Archdukes, taken from a work entitled *Secret Memoirs of the Court of Russia*, written during the reign of the Emperor Paul, may not be uninteresting at the present moment.

"We have already seen that Catharine was prevented by death from executing another design, which would have proved more fatal to Paul, but that the youth and natural good disposition of his eldest son defeated it; who by the purity of his morals and his personal qualities inspires a high degree of admiration. That ideal character which enchants us in Telemachus is almost realised in him: however, though his mother may have the domestic virtues of a Penelope, he is very far from having had an Ulysses for his father, or a Mentor for his tutor. He may be reproached, too, with the same defects which Fenelon has allowed in his imaginary pupil;* but these are, perhaps, not so much failings as the absence of certain qualities not yet developed in him, or which have been stifled in his heart by the miserable companions that have been assigned him. He inherits from Catharine an elevation of sentiment and an unalterable equality of temper; a mind just and penetrating, and an uncommon discretion; but a reserve and circumspection unsuitable to his age, and which might be taken for dissimulation, did it not evidently proceed rather from the delicate situation in which he was placed between his father and grandmother, than from his heart, which is naturally frank and ingenuous. He inherits his mother's stature and beauty, as well as her mildness and benevolence: while in none of his features does he resemble his father, and he must certainly dread him more than love him. Paul, conjecturing the intentions of Catharine in favour of this son, has always behaved coldly towards him; since he discovers in him no resemblance of character, and no conformity of taste with himself: for Alexander appears to do what his father requires of him, from a principle of filial duty rather than compliance with his own inclinations. His humanity has acquired him the hearts of the soldiers, his good sense the admiration of the officers; he is the constant mediator between the autocrat and those unhappy persons who, by some trifling neglect, may have provoked imperial wrath and vengeance. This pupil of L'Harpe requires not the dignity of grand duke of Russia to inspire sentiments of love and interest; nature has richly endowed him with the most amiable qualities, and his character of heir to the greatest empire in the world, cannot render them indifferent to humanity. Heaven, perhaps, may have destined him to render thirty millions of people more free than they are at present, and more worthy of being so.

"His character, however, though amiable, is passive. He wants the courage and confidence to discover the man of merit, always modest and unobtrusive; and it is to be feared, that the most importunate and impudent, who are generally the most ignorant and vicious, will find least difficulty in procuring access to him. Yielding too easily to the impulses of others, he does not sufficiently consult his own heart and understanding. He appears to have lost his relish for instruction, on losing his masters, and especially colonel L'Harpe, his first preceptor, to whom he owes all the knowledge he has acquired. A premature marriage may have contributed to diminish his energy; and it is probable that, notwithstanding his good qualities, he will become in time the dupe of his courtiers, and even of his valets.

"From this account of his character it cannot be supposed that he will ever undertake of himself the odious project with which Catharine wished to inspire him. However, during the last illness of the empress, and for several days after her death, he was detained about the person of his father with such marks of tenderness as seemed to betray symptoms of distrust. Scarcely was he allowed an hour in the day to visit his young duchess. The emperor surrounded him with officers on whom he thought he could rely, and removed from their places all those who were not his creatures and spies: he took from him his own regiment to give him another, and appointed him military governor of Petersburg, naming at the same time, for his assistant or guardian, the ferocious Araktscheief. The revenue of the young prince, which hitherto had not exceeded thirty thousand rubles† (3000*l.*) was increased to two-hundred thousand (20,000*l.*); and his father, by employing him in many trifling concerns, which detained him about his person nearly the whole day long, was manifestly desirous of watching over him himself. It is impossible not to praise the emperor for having thus brought about, by means so mild and natural, the object of his unjust suspicions; and we are pleased with these marks of affection for his children, after being fifteen years without having the resolution to shew them the least proof of his regard.‡

"The vulgar, who in general judge from the most deceitful appearances, perceiving in the grand-duke Alexander a reserve and circumspection of conduct, which they mistook for pride, were at first charmed with his younger brother Constantine. This prince does not possess the advantage of so agreeable and prepossessing a person as his brother; grimace serve him for wit, and buffoonery procures him popularity. He exhibits more than one trait of resemblance to the unhappy tzarovitch Alexius, especially in his aversion to the sciences, and rudeness of his manners. He possessed, however, the germs of a sound heart and understanding, which his first masters neglected to cultivate, and which colonel L'Harpe attempted in vain to improve, by extirpating the weeds that checked their growth. It will be happy for Constantine, when he arrives at an age of more discretion, should he revive and cultivate them himself.

"In other respects, he is a son worthy of his father: the same eccentricities, the same passions, the same severity, and the same turbulence. He will never possess the information which his father has acquired, nor his capacity, though he promises in time to equal, and even to surpass him, in the art of manœuvring a dozen automatons. Can it be believed, that a prince of seventeen, lively and vigorous, would, on the morning after his marriage to a young and beautiful woman, leave his bride at five o'clock to manœuvre, by dint of blows, in the court of his palace, a couple of soldiers, who were placed there as centinels? Yet such was the conduct of the grand-duke Constantine. I know not whether this military mania announces a good general, but sure I am that it is a proof of a very bad husband." *

Private accounts from Calcutta mention that the steam vessel had arrived from Rangoon, bringing intelligence of another battle having taken place, 80 miles from Amerapora, between our troops and the Bhurmese, in which the latter were defeated. Our loss is said to have been small, and not an officer had been killed. A strong stockade, with about 100 pieces of small brass ordnance, 60 jinjals, and a quantity of small arms, are said to have been the fruits of the victory. A considerable body of the Bhurmese, that had attempted to cut of H. M. 13th, had been driven, by that Regiment, into the river at the point of the bayonet. Dr. Sandford, who had been taken prisoner, is said to have arrived in camp, with a message from the King, to know what terms of peace would be accepted, and to have returned with the answer of the Commissioners. The army was however to continue its advance, and was expected to reach Amerapoora early in March. It was expected that the enemy would make a desperate resistance, at a position within 40 miles of the capital. Three companies of H. M. 45th, and 4 companies of sepoys, had left Rangoon, to reinforce Colonel Pepper in Pegu.

Such were the reports (for nothing official had transpired) when the letter we were kindly allowed to peruse was dispatched from Calcutta.

Since writing the above, we have received Calcutta papers of the 6th instant, but Sir A. Campbell's official dispatches, which we have extracted from the Govt. Gazette, only relate to a very gallant attack made by the Body Guard on a large party of Burmese.—It appears that the official dispatches relative to the battle of Pagahm Mew had not reached Rangoon, and were supposed to have been intercepted.—The following extract from the Govt. Gazette, refers to the action above alluded to.

"The Army arrived at Pagahm-mew on the 6th, and found the Enemy drawn up on the plain to receive them, confiding, apparently, in their Cavalry, in which they were more than usually strong. Sir A. Campbell was himself in advance with H. M. 13th, and the Burmese made a movement to cut him off. Having fallen back on the main force, however, the action became general. The Cavalry, which it is said was headed by an European in the dress of an Officer, made some bold advances, but were kept at a distance by a few shells—the resistance of the main body was at first resolute, and although they soon broke, they kept up a running fight for about an hour, in which they suffered severely—many were drowned in the attempt to escape across the river: our loss was inconsiderable—not more than two killed, and Captain Tornson of the 13th King's, was slightly wounded.—Immediately after the action, Pagahm-mew fell into our hands. It is described as a mass of Pagodas six miles round.—The following General Order was issued by the Commander in Chief:

"*G. O. Pagam-Mew, 9th February* 1826.

"Providence has once more blessed with success the British Arms in this Country, and in the decisive defeat of the imposing Force, posted under and within the walls of Pagam-Mew, the Major General recognizes a fresh display of the Military Virtues, which have characterized the troops from the commencement of this War—Early on this day, the enemy, departing from the cautious system of defence behind field works and entrenchments which forms their usual device of War, and relying on their numerical superiority and singular advantages of ground, ventured on a succession of bold manœuvres on the flanks and fronts of the British columns—This false confidence has been rebuked by a reverse, severe, signal and disastrous.—Their troops at either arm were repelled at every point, and their masses driven in confusion within their City. The Storm of Pagam-Mew which followed, exhibited the same features of intrepidity and self devotion.—The frequency of these acts of spirited Soldiership on the part of his troops, renders it difficult for the Major General to vary the terms of his praise, but he offers to every Officer and Soldier engaged this day, the tribute of his thanks, at once with the affection of a Commander and cordiality of a Comrade."

"The army was to move from Pagahm-mew on the 14th, and would reach Ava, it was calculated, in 15 or 20 days at most. According to the table in the Lithographic Map, the distance is 153 miles—It is not improbable, therefore, that at this moment our Troops occupy the Burman Capital."

It has been known for a considerable time that coal existed in the Province of Cutch, but till lately no regular attempts were made to ascertain its quality, or the possibility of working it with advantage. The specimens which have been obtained under the operations which have been lately instituted, and which have been forwarded to the Presidency, do not, we understand, give much encouragement to persevere, as on trial the Cutch coal has been found to have little more than half the power, as a combustible body, possessed by common English coal. From all we have heard, however, we are afraid that if the coal was ever so good, the only stratum which has been as yet discovered is not sufficiently thick to admit of its being mined in the usual manner; while, if in obtaining it, it became necessary to remove the superincumbent matter, which is, we understand, 20 feet in depth, the expense incurred would be so great as to make it more economical to import it from England. The very indication of the existence of coal, ought, however, to lead to a more extended examination, as it may be perhaps found in other places in greater quantity, and of better quality, than where it has been yet met with; but in mining affairs, a combination of practical experience and science is required, that may not be immediately available, and without the aid of which little effectual can be done. It has indeed frequently struck us with surprise, that the Court of Directors have never, by sending from England properly qualified persons, made an attempt to ascertain the extent of the riches contained in the bowels of the earth in their vast territories, and which, by bringing into the market new and valuable articles of export, might tend to enrich the country, and extend its commerce. It is coal, however, about which we are at present principally interested, as, if an abundant supply of this article could be obtained near at hand, it would have an important influence in hastening the adoption of steam navigation between Bombay and Suez, the only route by which it can ever, in our opinion, be established for all practical purposes. We consider that the voyage of the Enterprise has completely proved that steam navigation *via* the Cape, cannot, under any circumstances, repay its supporters, and therefore we may conclude will never be permanently adopted. Every thing is in favor of a steam communication between Bombay and Suez The situation of Bombay is nearly centrical, as regards the western coast of India, and therefore forms a convenient point where people might assemble, without difficulty, from a great number of stations under the three Presidencies. Our harbour, which is surpassed by none in the world, and is the only one in India that deserves the name, can be approached at all seasons of the year, without danger or difficulty. An open sea, and exempt, for 8 months of the year, from stormy and unsettled weather, extends to the straights of Babelmandel, while the Island of Socotra affords a convenient situation for a depôt of fuel. On passing these straights, the Red Sea, like a vast natural canal, extends nearly due north for upwards of a thousand miles, till it almost meets the Mediterranean; and it is hardly possible to look at a map of the world, without receiving a kind of impression, that nature, in her physical operations, had intended these two seas to facilitate the communication between Europe, Asia, and Africa, and left it to the enterprize and ingenuity of man to take advantage of her arrangements. Be this as it may, no one will deny that the actual structure of the earth, in the direction we have pointed out, affords great facility to a constant and speedy communication between India and Europe, which we trust will soon be taken advantage of; and as coal is the most important requisite to the successful establishment of steam navigation in India, we trust that no stone will be left unturned in endeavouring to discover the existence of a substance of so much use and value.

Arrivals.—Capt. T. D. Morris, Deputy Paymaster Malwa Field Force.
Lieut. Col. Mackintosh, Horse Brigade,
Lieut. Teasdale, 1st Grenadier Regt.
Assist. Surgeon McLennan.
Lieut. J. R. Gordon, 11th Regt. N. I.
Ensign Thos. Dickinson, 14th Regt.
Ensign LeMessurier, Survey Department.
Lieutenant Woodhouse, 3d Lt. Cavalry.
Lieutenant C. Crawley, Fort Adjutant.

Departures.—Lieut. D. J. Powell, 1st Extra Battalion,
Superintending Surgeon V. Kemball, Med Dept.
Lieut. J. Swanson, Deputy Qr. Mr. General,
Lieut. C. B. Morton, 3d Regt. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.—March 17th, Arab Grab Futtay Sullam, Nacqudah Shaik Abdull Allen, from Calcutta 25th Jan. and Calicut 24th Feb.

18th, Cutter Louisa, Tindal Savisa Santiago, from Columbo 27th Jan.

21st French Ship Sophie, Captain F. Lartigue, from Bordeaux 26th October 1825, Cape 17th December, Mauritius 24th January, and Allipie 5th March.

Passengers per French Ship Sophie.—Captain W. Ogilvie, Lieutenant O. W. Woodhouse, and Ensign G. Lemesurier.

Departures.—March 18th, Brig Schooner Marthe, Captain J. B. Goumard, to Pondicherry.

19th, Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomud, to Surat.

21st Ship Kauderbax, Captain Robert Pye, to China.

MADRAS.

Departures.—March 3d, Brig Trusty, Capt. James Finlay, for Halifax.

4th, Ship Barossa, Capt. Hutchinson, for Bengal

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals.—Feb. 28. Ship Upton Castle, J. Thacker, commander, from Bombay 3d, and Cannanore 9th January.

March 1. H. C. Frigate Hastings, Henry Hardy, commander, from Amherst Island 17th Feb.

Passengers Per Upton Castle.—Mrs. Wood and Child; Mrs. Bruce; Major Taylor commanding H. M. 67th Regiment of Foot; Captain Blair, Pay-Master; Captain Webster; Brevet Captain Warburton, Adj.; Capt. Taylor H. M. 13th Light Dragoons; Lieuts. Burne, Sweedland, and Wood; 162 Soldiers, 18 Women, 16 Children, and 18 Native followers.

Per H. C. Frigate Hastings.—Lieut. Barclay, 68th Regt. N. I., Messrs. Baddeley, Waghorn, and Broadhead, of the Pilot Service.

Departures.—Feb. 27, Brig Caroline, W. W. Quick, commander, for Arracan.

28, Ship Heroine, C. Bell, commander, for Ramree.

Do. Ship Isabella, McNeil, commander, for West Coast of Sumatra.

Passengers per Brig Caroline, for Arracan.—Lt. Cardew, Artillery; Lieut. Lawrence, ditto; Asst. Surgeon Hart; Sub Conductors Carrethus and Miller.

BOMBAY.

Birth.—At Mahbleswur, on the 19th March, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Briggs, Resident at Sattara, of a Son.

MADRAS.

Marriages.—At Trichinopoly, on the 27th of Feb. by the Revd. J. Wright, Lieutenant D. Archer, of the 20th Regt. of Native Infantry, to Miss Harriet Chartres.

At St. John's Church, Trichinopoly, on the 1st March by the Revd. J. Wright M. A. Lieutenant Charles Evans, Fort Adjutant, to Maria, only Daughter of the late Major William Jones, of the 26th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

Births.—At Ellichpoor, on the 19th of February, the Lady of Lieut. A. Adam, 41th Regt. M. N. I. of a Daughter.

On the 20th Feb. the Lady of Henry Atkinson, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 20th February, the Lady of William Atkinson, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Kamptee near Nagpore, on the 21st February, the Lady of Captain J. R. Ardagh, Deputy Judge Advocate General, of a Son.

At Trichinopoly, on 24th February, the wife of Mr. Daniel Isaac, Medical Store Department, a Daughter.

At St. Thomé, on the 7th March, the Lady of Major M. J. Harris, of a Daughter.

Death.—At the Presidency, on the 28th February, Vinditien Cornet, Esq.

CALCUTTA.

Marriages.—At Meerut, on the 16th February, by the Reverend H. Fisher, Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter-Master William Benson of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, to Amelia Ann, youngest daughter of the late William Augustus Wallace, Esq. of Belfast, Ireland.

At Calcutta, on the 28th February, at the Cathedral, Edward Ridge, Esq. of Hettinpore, Planter, to Miss Catherine Ridge, daughter of the late James Ridge, Esq. Captain in the Honorable Company's Service, Bengal Establishment.

At the Cathedral, on the 1st March, by the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, John Augustus Hessing, Esq. to Jane, second daughter of Edward Brightman, Esq.

Births.—At Delhi, on the 28th December, the Lady of Lieutenant and Quarter-Master Griffin, 24th Regiment N. I. of a daughter.

On the 19th February, at the station of Mozufferpore, the Lady of Thomas John Dashwood, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son and heir.

At Dacca, on the 23d February, the Lady of Lieut. J. M. Farnworth, of the 44th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, of a still born child.

At the Presidency, on the 27th February, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel F. V. Raper, of a daughter.

Deaths.—At Futtyghur, on the 25th November last, Mr. Richard Desbrosses, in the 54th year of his age.

On the 13th February, Mrs. Charlotte Bretand, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Doughty, of Dinapore, aged 35 years.

On the 23d February, Master George Inglis Lee, infant child of Mr. H. J. Lee, aged 1 year and 7 months.

At Calcutta, on the 27th February, Malcolm Manuk, Esq. aged 50 years, 1 month and 9 days.

EUROPE.

Births.—Of Sons: At Beddington, Surrey, Lady Helen Wedderburn.—In Lower Brook-street, the Lady of Dr. Holland.—At Belle Vue, near Seven Oaks, the Lady of Henry Streathfield, junior, Esq.—In Hunter-Street, Mrs. Edward Browne.—In Gower-street, Bedford-square, the Lady of Geo. G. Hill, Esq.—At Titchfield, Hants, the Lady of Thomas Nagle

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* "With a generous and well-disposed heart he appeared neither obliging nor sensible to friendship, not liberal nor grateful for the pains taken on his account; neither was he prompt to a knowledge of merit," &c. Telemachus, book XVI.

† "The great, the generous Catharine, whose magnificence astonished the universe, and who gave rubles by millions to her favourites, left her son and grandsons in want of necessaries. Thirty thousand rubles in paper for a grand-duke of all the Russias! equal to sixty thousand livres French money (2500*l.*) Sometimes they were given in gold or silver: but they who had the management of the revenues of the young princes, took care to pay the usurer, so that in their hands they were diminished nearly half."

‡ "I am informed that the grand duke Alexander has just been placed by Paul in the office of Besborodko, as Frederick the Great was by his father in the office of of a minister to perform the functions of a simple clerk. Whether it be to procure him instruction, or to humble and punish him, the young prince will be one day the better for it."

* "Some time before his marriage, he had a detachment of soldiers given him for his amusement. After having tormented these poor wretches for some months, he went so far as to cane the major who commanded them. The major had the courage to complain to count Soltikof, and the favourite related the story to the empress. She ordered her grandson under arrest, and took from him his soldiers, who were not returned to him till after his marriage. Many other stories might be told of this young prince, but it would be only repeating the vulgar tricks of a boy without education. His grandmother perceived it to late to remedy it. In his childhood he bit and struck his masters—now he strikes the officers at their exercise, and knocks out the teeth of the poor soldiers. The king of Sweden being with all the court at a ball given by Samoilof, he said to him, "Do you know in whose house you are? – That of the greatest w——— in Petersburg." His grandmother put him under arrest."

ten, Esq. (son still-born).—In Gower-street, the Lady of Jacob Mould, Esq.—At Brixton, the Lady of James Taylor, Esq. of Furnival's Inn.—At Naples, the Lady of Earl Compton.—In New Norfolk-street Park-lane, the Lady of the Rev. Edward Serocold Pearce.—At Walthamstow, the Lady of Samuel Dobree, jun. Esq.—In Upper Seymour-street, the Lady Hugh F. Sandeman, Esq.—At Hackney, the Lady of G. W. Mucurardo, Esq.—At Blackheath, the Lady of the Hon. Wm. Cust.—The wife of L. J. Lemoine, a carpenter, living at 39, in the Fauxbourg St. Anthony, Paris, gave birth, on the 29th of July last, to two children, a boy and girl. On the 3d of August she had another boy; and finally, on the 5th instant, a fourth child, which was also a boy. The four died immediately after their birth.

Of Daughters: At Reading, the Lady of Adolphus Wm. Hume, Esq.—In May-place, Kent, the Lady of J. P. Burnett, Esq.—At Barnet, the Lady of Mr. Mathias.—In Great James-Street, Bedford-row, of the Lady of Geo. Waugh, jun. Esq.—In Hamilton-place, the Countess Gower.

Married.—At St. George's Hanover-square, John Jacob Buxton, Esq. M. P. for Great Bodwin, only son of Sir Robert John Buxton, Bart. of Shadwell Lodge, in Norfolk, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Montague Cholmeley, Bart. P. M. for Grantham.—At Cuckfield, Sussex, Alfred R. Cocker, Esq. of Nassau-street, Soho-square, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Waller, Esq. of Cuckfield.—By the Lord Bishop of Norwich, George Heald, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Emma, daughter of S. Stafford Southwell, Esq. of Wraxham Hall, Norfolk.—George Kinnear, Esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. Barclay, of Leicester-square,—At Brighton, the Rev. W. S. Carey, M. A. Vicar of Ashburton, Devon, to Eliza Caroline, second daughter of the late Richard Schneider, Esquire, of Putney, Surrey.—At Streatham church, Richard Till Esq. of Guildhall buildings, to Sarah Helena, second daughter of George Henry Trimbey, Esq. of Balham-hill.—At Harrow-on-the-Hill, George Wood, Esq. of Hanger-hill, to Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Hamilton, Esq. of Sudbury-grove.—At St. Paul's church Deptford, Henry Thornton, second son of John Thornton, Esq. of Bath, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late John Hughes, Esq.—At Battersea, Mr. George Josiah Palmer, Piccadilly, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of John Hatchard, Esq. of Clapham-common.—At St. Michael's, Wood-street, Mr. J. H. Mayr, of Aldermanbury, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Johnson, commercial assay master, Maiden-lane Wood-street.—At Westminster, John Gurney Fry, Esq. of Flasket-house, Essex, to Rachael, third daughter of J. Foster Reynolds Esq. of South Lambeth.—Wm. Flexman Vowler, Esq. of Stoke Newington, to Ann, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus Smith, Esq. of Hornsey-lane.—At Walcot church, Bath, Lieutenant-Colonel Bourne, to Anna, second daughter of Samuel Lane, Esq. of Marlborough-buildings Bath.—At St. Luke's, Chelsea, the Reverend Charles Grant, LL.B. Vicar of West Basham, Norfolk, to Caroline Mary, only daughter of the late Charles Grœme, jun. Esq. Judge of Purneah, Bengal.—At Rusper, Sussex, Geo. Appold, Esq. to Maria, the only daughter of Alexander Silman, Esq. of Rusper House.—At Dorchester, Mr. Henry Wilmot, to Miss Jane Vich, both of that place.—At Banbury, Mr. W. King, of Farnborough to Miss Gulliver, of Banbury.—At Lympston, Devon, Major Charles Collis, to Emily Jane, only daughter of Geo. Wheatly Ridsdale, Esq., and niece to the late Right Hon. William Windham.—At Perth, Major Todd of Castle Bank, to Miss Majory Bisset, eldest daughter of Mrs. Bisset, of Marshal-place.—William Horley, of Hoddesdon, Esq. to Jane only daughter of the late Wm. Cooper Esq.—At Plymouth, Mr. Wm. May, of Islington, to Miss Mary Olivia Beckford, of the former place.—At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, Lieut. Colonel Whish, Artillery (Bombay Establishment), to Frances Hill, eldest daughter of Hannibal Sandys, Esq. of Great Queen-street, Westminister.—At the Parish church of Mary-la bonne, Wm. Sandford, Esq. of Chessington Lodge, to Agnes, third daughter of John Ewart, Esq. of Edinburgh,—At Mary la bonne Church, G. Manders, Esq. of the Portuguese Embassy, to Emily, youngest daughter of the Admiral Stone, of his Majesty's service.—At Broxbourn, Herts, C. J. Beart, of Yarmouth, Esq. to Miss Putyens, of Burton-street, Tavistock-square.—At Brixton, J. E. Pember, Esq. of the Stock Exchange, to Miss Davey, of Tunbridge.

Died—At Grandpont, Berks, aged 81, Sir William Elias Taunton Kent. Town Clerk of the city of Oxford, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of that county.—At the Albany, after a short and severe illness, in his 32d year, Sir Frederick Henniker, of Newton Hall, Essex, Bart., and Colonel of the Essex Local Militia.—At Hammersmith, Mrs. Lucy Van, formerly of Lawrence, Monmouth.—In the 47th year of his age, Michael Augustus Hely Hutchinson Donoughmore Nickson, Esq. first cousin to the Earl of Donoughmore and to Lord Hutchinson.—At Ellisborough, in the county of Bucks, aged thirty-seven, the Rev. John Leveson Hamilton, eldest son of the late Vice Admiral Thos. Hamilton, and Rector of the above parish.—At the Sanctuary, Westminister, the Rev. E. Smedley, M. A. in the 75th year of his age.—At Rangoon, of wounds received in action, Captain G. W. Clark, of the 13th Regt. of Infantry.—At Turnham Green, Mrs. Leach, aged 75.—Suddenly, at Margate, having ruptured a blood vessel, Mr. P. King, of Limehouse, aged 50.—M. S. Browne, Esq. second son of Sir J. E. Browne, Bart. of Holes-street, Dublin—At Grosvenor-row, Chelsea, Mrs. M. Gibson, aged 82.—At Great Queen-street, P. Ludgate, Esq. aged 77, one of the Magistrates of the county of Middlesex.—At Melbourn, Cambridge, aged 55, the Rev. W. Carver.—At Great Brick hill, Bucks, W. H. Hanmer, Esq. aged 65.—After a procrastinated illness, at his residence, North-side, Clapham-common, Thomas Newton, Esq. of Warwick-square. He was many years agent to the provincial press, and a man highly respected by a numerous circle of friends, by whom his loss will long be severely felt and deeply lamented.—At the Marine Parade, Brighton, John Meyer, M. D. of Broad-street-buildings, London.—At Canterbury, Lieutenant-General Desborough, of the Royal Marines aged 66.—Mr. John Wilson, Miles-lane, Cannon-street, in his 50th year.—At Fairfield, near Liverpool, Edward Falkner, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and Receiver-General for the county of Lancaster, aged 75.—In Edinburgh, Lady Dalzell, relict of the late Sir R. Dalzell, Bart. of Binns.—At Clifton, Thomas, second son of James Chaplyn, Esq. of Little Hadham, Herts.—At her house, in the Minister Yard, York, in the 96th year of her age, Mary, relict of Colonel Roger Morris.—At Hythe, Mrs. Morris, of Brunswick-square.—In Chiswell-street, in the 23d year of his age, Thomas, eldest son of Michael Bland, Esq. of Montague place, Russell-square.—At Kensington Gravel-pits, Mrs. Callcott.—In her 36th year, four days after the birth of her ninth child, Mrs. G. B. Child, of Fillingham, near Lincoln.—Richard Lang, jun. Esq. of Rood Ashton, Wilts.—Miss Mary Hay, of Russel-square.

Madras Intelligence.

March 10, 1826.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c. as last quoted.
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CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. William Lavie, Register to the Zillah Court at Combaconum.

The Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of Calcutta held a *Confirmation* yesterday at St. George's Church Choultry Plain. The interior of the Church presented a most interesting appearance; and 500 young persons, duly prepared, were *Confirmed*. The Bishop delivered his *Charge* from the Pulpit, and one more impressive has seldom, we imagine, been heard.

A General Quarterly Meeting of the Madras District Committee afterwards took place, at which *His Lordship* presided. The Meeting was one of great interest.

The Clergy dined in the Evening with the *Lord Bishop*.

About 100 young persons are this day to be Confirmed at Poonamalee.

The Visitation will be held by His Lordship to-morrow at St. George's Church; when the Prayers will commence at half past ten; The Sermon will be preached by the *Reverend Mr. Roy*, at the request of the *Bishop* since *His Lordship's* arrival at the Presidency—Immediately after the Sermon, *His Lordship*, as is usual on such occasions, will deliver a *Charge* to his Clergy, and such other Christian Ministers of the Establishment as may attend. In the Evening the *Bishop* again receives the Clergy at his Residence.

On Sunday morning The Bishop preaches in the Black Town Chapel; and at 7 o'clock in the Evening in St. George's. His Lordship's Chaplain preaches at St. George's in the morning, and at St. Mary's in the afternoon.

"On Tuesday the 28th February, the Bishop visited the Military Female Asylum, and expressed the very gratifying satisfaction which he felt in so large an assemblage of young persons collected together, to enjoy the blessing of a Christian education, and to partake of that ample provision for their support and happiness, which the pious endeavours of charitable individuals, aided by the liberality of Government, has furnished for them.

His Lordship, in the most affectionate manner endeavoured to impress upon the minds of these young persons, a proper sense of their obligation to those benevolent friends, who had thus tenderly cared for them, and above all to the Supreme Giver of all Good, who is the Father of the Fatherless, and the Friend of the Destitute: The duties arising from these obligations were explained and forcibly inculcated, and the consequences resulting to themselves, and to the community at large, from a right fulfilment, or from an ungrateful neglect of these duties, were plainly brought before their view. His Lordship concluded by most earnestly pressing these considerations on their attention, and appeared to produce a very powerful impression on the minds of this very interesting portion of the rising generation.

We sincerely hope, that these kind labours will be prospered by the Divine Blessing, and prove not less beneficial to those on whose behalf they have been exercised, than we are sure they will be gratifying to every well wisher of this most laudable and benevolent Institution.

The number of females in the Institution is nearly 300.

On the following afternoon, the Bishop inspected the Military Male Asylum, conducted under the Superintendence of *The Reverend* W. Roy, the Senior Presidency Chaplain. His Lordship witnessed the examination of several of the Classes in reading, writing, arithmetic, &c. and seemed highly pleased with the regularity and exactness displayed in their execution of the various exercises prescribed, and with the general appearance, of good discipline and cheerful enjoyment, manifested in the behaviour of the youths of this Establishment."

Of the Bishop's visit to the New Church at Vepery, we hope to have it in our power to give a detailed account in our next number.

We understand, that an arrangement has been made by *His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese*, with the concurrence of the Garrison Chaplain, for the Performance of Divine Service with a Sermon, every Sunday afternoon in St. Mary's Church; and that the Chaplains at the Presidency will in consequence preach there in the afternoons in rotation, according to the following order.

The Reverend T. Lewis,
" " W. Roy,
" " R. W. Moorsom,
" " R. A. Denton.

This arrangement will commence on Sunday afternoon the 16th Instant.

The time for the Evening Service in St. George's Church is altered from *half past four o'clock* to *seven*. Agreeably to the Regulations of the Government all Seats are free at the Evening Service, with the exception of those appropriated to *The Honorable the* Governor, *the* Judges *and their Families*, *the* Members *of* Council, *the* Bishop, *the* Archdeacon, *the* Chaplains, and their respective Families; and *the Family* and *Staff* of the *Honorable the* Governor and *His Excellency The* Commander in Chief.

His Lordship The Bishop left the Presidency on Monday Evening, on an extensive tour of Visitation to the Southern and Western Provinces; and from Cannanore, will return to the Presidency by the way of Bangalore, in four or five months.

A General Meeting of the Gentlemen, Inhabitants of Madras was held at the Public Rooms on the 6th Instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best manner of testifying their respect and esteem for Lady Munro previous to *Her Ladyship's* intended departure for Europe.

The Honorable Sir R. Palmer having been unanimously called to the Chair, addressed the Meeting as follows:

Gentlemen.—"The purpose for which we are now met has already been communicated to you by the short Circular which was distributed on Saturday Evening. And whatever difference of opinion may exist, If any shall exist, which however I will not anticipate, as to the best mode of carrying that purpose into effect; yet with respect to the general object of our meeting, namely, that of offering an appropriate Tribute of respect to Lady Munro; the benefit of whose presiding influence, the general Society of this Presidency has so long experienced, and is now unfortunately so soon about to lose—there can be no dissent—None at least so long as Dignity of Character, blended with unrivalled affability of conduct—so long as, liberality of sentiment springing from benevolence of heart, and guided in its application by soundness of judgment—so long as, high intellectual attainments combined with moral excellence shall continue to excite admiration, and to command respect.

"Such are the qualities, which are pre-eminently conspicuous in that distinguished individual whose name I have ventured to pronounce. And such, therefore, I am sure must be the corresponding feelings of those whom I have now the honor to address.

"In a word—of those who constitute the Society of this Presidency, I am persuaded, that there is not one now present, who is not prepared to express his hearty concurrence in the object for which we are met—There is not one, now absent, who, when he hears of it, will not sanction it with his hearty approval.

"With such unanimity then, within and without these doors, it would be useless for me to expatiate upon the subject. And I will accordingly proceed at once to submit for your consideration what has suggested itself to the minds of several of my friends now around me, as a course, which may with propriety be adopted upon the present occasion. It is embodied in the resolutions which I will take the liberty of reading, and which, if approved, I shall beg leave to proprose from the Chair, for your adoption."

Resolved.—That the Society of Madras, impressed with a deep sense of regret at the unexpected prospect of Lady Munro's immediate departure, and anxious to offer the most marked testimony of the universal respect and attachment in which *Her Ladyship* has been so long and so deservedly held in this settlement: a Lady whose amiable private virtues, urbanity, attention to social welfare, and liberal encouragement of every useful public institution, will never cease to live in the grateful and affectionate remembrance of the Inhabitants.

That a deputation from this meeting do immediately wait upon Lady Munro for the purpose of conveying their sentiments and of soliciting the honor of her acceptance of an *Entertainment* on such day as may be most convenient for *Her Ladyship*.

The above resolution was unanimously agreed to.

The following Gentlemen were then chosen to form the deputation, and were authorised to resolve themselves into a Committee of Management, and take the necessary steps for carrying the measures proposed into effect, should Her Ladyship accede to the request of the Meeting.

Sir R. Palmer,	Lieut. Col. Otto,
The Hon. H. S. Græme,	Lieut. Col. Morison,
Sir Robert Comyn,	Mr. Aguew,
Sir George Ricketts,	Mr. Peyton,
General Hall,	Mr. M'Kerrel',
Mr. F. A. Grant,	Mr. Turnbull,
Mr. J. Taylor,	Mr. Scott,
Mr. J. M. MacLeod,	Mr. A. D. Campbell,
Archdeacon Vaughan.	Dr. Aitkin,
Mr. Cochrane,	Major Cubbon,
Mr. G. Russell,	Major Napier,
Lieut. Col. Conway,	Mr. L. Grant.

Lieutenant Colonel Conway, C. B. then rose, and addressed the meeting in words to the following effect.

Gentlemen.—"I shall prelude what I am about to say, by expressing a hope that the words we have just heard from *Sir Ralph Palmer* may be printed, as an elegant and apt embodying of our sentiments towards Lady Munro.—I feel myself indeed at a disadvantage in now addressing you when so recently impressed by that eloquent and appropriate discourse. I have, however, every confidence that the *matter* of my words will give currency to their *method*; and I speak, convinced that the additional proposal I am about to submit to you will find an echo in the breast of every one by whom I am at present surrounded. The entertainment you have already voted for the acceptance of our Lady Governess is indeed an appropriate testimony of the sense we entertain of the becoming, the dignified, and the gratifying mode in which it has been her pleasure to give grace and currency to the Public and Private Society of this Presidency; yet, permit me to observe that the testimony, however appropriate, will nevertheless be as transitory as the breeze which is about to waft her from our Indian Shores. You *would* not, I am convinced, be satisfied with a *perishable* proof of a *lasting* recollection; you would not have a record of an *Hour* for the benefits of Years! I hesitate not to assert that our Indian gratitude is of a more durable consistency, and in this belief, I now propose in addition to the resolutions already adopted—

"That the Deputation already named to wait upon Lady Munro be also instructed to entreat Her Ladyship to gratify the Society, of which she has been the kind Patroness, by sitting for her Portrait in full length, to the first Artist of England; the same to be placed in the first Room which may be built as the Public Assembly Room of Madras, in permanent testimony of the grateful esteem in which Her Ladyship is held by the Members constituting the Society of the Presidency of Fort St. George.

"I propose this in the anticipation that this Portrait will not be a *solitary* one of the Family, whereof we may hereafter boast; and that it will be a natural and becoming harbinger of its future companion."

The speech of the gallant Officer was received in the most rapturous manner, and the resolution carried by acclamation.

The thanks of the Meeting were then given to the Chairman Sir Ralph Palmer.

The Deputation immediately proceeded to Government House, where they were received with the greatest courtesy and kindness by Lady Munro, and afterwards by the Honorable the Governor. After the Resolution of the Meeting had been read to Her Ladyship by Sir R. Palmer, she rose and made the following reply.

Gentlemen.—"It would at any time be difficult for me to make a suitable reply, to an address so flattering, as that which has now been made to me: but at the present moment, subdued as I am by the feelings which your kindness has excited, I am quite unable to do so. I am assured, however, that you who are present, and who know me, will do me the justice to believe, that I am deeply sisible of the honor you have done me, and highly grateful for it.

"I regret that the circumstances under which I am about to leave Madras are not of that pleasing nature to permit me to enter into, or enjoy the Entertainment which you have so kindly offered for my acceptance; and I therefore trust that my declining it may be ascribed solely to that cause.

"My poor endeavours to be useful to the community of Madras, I fear your partiality has much over-rated; and to that feeling on your part I attribute the other flattering mark of distinction which you wish to confer.—I feel much gratified by it, and most willingly accede to your wishes in that point.—Gentlemen, I thank you: and beg to assure you that I will ever hold your kindness in grateful remembrance."

A Book containing the Resolutions of the Meeting is left at the Public Rooms; and also at the Office of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. on the Beach, for the inspection of such Gentlemen as had not an opportunity of attending the meeting.

[*Govt. Gazette, March 9th.*

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs. As.	4th March, 1826.	Rs. As.	SELL.
Prem.	27 0	Remittable Loan 6 P. Ct.	26 0	Prem.
Disct.	1 0	Five Per Cent Loan.....	2 0	Dist.
Ditto	0 8	New 5 per Cent Loan,....	1 0	Ditto.

BUY.] COURSE OF EXCHANGE. [SELL.
2 *a* 2½ On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 2½ *a* 2 1
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 98
Madras ditto, 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.
Bank Shares—Premium 5250 to 5300.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	6 0	per Cent
Ditto on Government Bills.....	5 0	"
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	6 0	

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 23d Feb. 1826.

Mr. Robert Barlow, Magistrate of Burdwaun.
Mr. H. P. Russel, Register of the Zillah Court of Bhaugulpore and Joint Magistrate, stationed at Monghyr.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
The 2d March, 1826.

The Reverend John Young L. L. D., Junior Chaplain at the Presidency.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the Proprietors, at the Courier Press, No. 1, Church Gate Street, by *Shreecrustna Jagonnathjee Prabhoo*, Hindoo, No. 15, Pallow Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1826.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

The Reverend Thomas Robertson, Ordinary of the Calcutta Jail.

Political Department, 6th March, 1826.

The following Copy of a Dispatch from Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B., is published for general information.

To GEORGE SWINTON, Esq.
Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department &c. &c. &c.

Head-Quarter Pakan-yay, 4th Feb. 1826.

SIR.—The laborious duty of collecting and destroying the Enemy's Artillery and Stores, together with a heavy fall of rain, prevented my leaving Patanagoh with the First Division of the Force, before the morning of the 25th ultimo. We have since advanced 85 miles into the Enemy's Country, and, generally speaking, over very bad roads, but without having occasion to fire a shot, with the exception of a very daring and gallant charge made by a reconnoitring party of the Right Honorable the Governor General's Body Guard, under the Command of Lieutenant Trant, and Subadar-Major Quazee Wallee Mahomed, upon a considerable body of the Enemy's Infantry. The particulars of which, I have the honor herewith to enclose. The Chief killed, is now ascertained to have been Maung-toung-bo, a Commander, who was the terror of his countrymen from his cruel disposition. We are now opposite to Sem-bem-ghewn, were, and at Challeen, the Enemy had strong posts watching the road from Arracan, but evacuated those defences on our approach, and are now concentrating at Pagham-mew what Force they can.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARCHD. CAMPBELL,
Major-General.

Watmachaote, 30th January 1826.

To Lieut.-Col. TIDY, C. B.
Deputy Aajutant General, &c. &c. &c.

SIR.—I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, that having been directed by the Deputy Quarter Master General to reconnoitre the road in advance, I proceeded this morning, accompanied by an escort of thirty-four men of the Governor General's Body Guard Commanded by Subadar Major Kajee Balie Mahommud, in the direction of Yaynaugheaun, and marched for ten miles, without seeing any appearance of the Enemy.

At this distance I observed a small Picket of Burman Cavalry rapidly retreating, and conceiving them to be detached from the Force under Montaung-bo, I thought, that by intercepting them, we might approach the Burman Camp undiscovered. We therefore pursued them as rapidly as the nature of the country would admit, for about two miles, and at the same time they entered a small valley surrounded by steep hillocks, where between 400 and 500 Burmahs, well armed with muskets, were bivouacked.

These were immediately charged by the Body Guard, who, pressing on the crowd, sabred or shot about fifty men, amongst whom was a Chief of rank (supposed to be Montaung-bo) and completely dispersed the remainder, part taking refuge in their boats, and others running to the hills, where the acclivity was so great that we could not pursue them. Finding this to be the case, about 100 men, recovering from the panic into which they had been thrown, took post on the crest and side of the hill, and from thence kept a sharp, but most ineffectual fire of Jinjals and Musketry, by which I am happy to say only one man and a horse were wounded; but as I perceived their numbers were increasing, and that several men had been detached to our rear, apparently with the view of annoying us when returning, I thought it prudent to retire.

The Body Guard behaved with their usual gallantry, and the coolness, zeal, and courage manifested by Subadar Major Kajee Balie Mahommed made him so very conspicious during the affair, that I trust I may not be considered presumptuous in bringing his conduct to the notice of the Commander of the Forces.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. A. TRANT, *Lt. 95th Foot. Dy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Gen.*

True Copy.

(Signed) F. S. TIDY,
Lt. Col. Dy. A. G.

Published by Command of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

GEO. SWINTON, *Secy. to Govt.*

All our letters from the Army in Upper India, are filled with accounts of the expected breaking up of the field force, and movements again towards cantonments. There is no allusion in any of the letters, that we have seen, to any doubt as to *prize* taken at Bhurtpore; but all of them agree in stating, that the amount, that will come ultimately to be divided among the Army, will not be nearly so large, as was at one time expected. We have not yet learnt the precise conditions submitted to the Rajah of ALWUR, and to which he found it expedient to agree, when he saw the conquerors of Bhurtpore also at his gates. We believe, however, they relate principally to the giving up of the instigators of the assassin, who attempted the life of AHMED BUKSH. Our readers know, that when this villain escaped from Delhi, he took refuge in *Alwur*, under the protection of his employers: but when he was demanded up by Sir David OCHTERLONY, these employers made no scruple of sacrificing their wretched instrument. Justice has at length overtaken themselves.

Several vessels have arrived from Cheduba and Aracan; but they bring nothing in the way of news, to fill up the vacuum, of which every one is now so loud in complaining. Aracan has almost ceased to furnish any topic of general interest; and the enemy has been so thoroughly expelled from this province, that even the vestiges of his residence are discovered with difficulty We do not find, that this new acquisition of the Honourable Company improves much on acquaintance: it is still spoken of, as possessing an unhealthy climate, and a very scanty and scattered population—poor in resources, and promising little, in the shape of either natural or artificial riches, to make amends for the expenditure of life and treasure, at which it has been purchased. Its possession, however, in a political point of view is important, as giving us the command of the eastern side of the bay, and as extending our frontier to a ridge of stupendous, and as we have found, inaccessible mountains. Towards Ramree appearances are said to indicate the capability of greater improvement, as the climate there is represented as more favourable, than to the northward; and *Cheduba* is on all hands allowed to be a fertile Island, with perhaps the safest anchorage for ships to be found on the Aracan Coast. In the event of Pegu being finally annexed to our dominions, Ramree will become a post of importance, as in this case, a communication will no doubt be opened over the hills to Prome, by which the posts necessary for maintaining Pegu against its old enemies, will be supplied with the requisite warlike and other munitions. But in the present state of uncertainty, as to what has passed, and is passing in Ava, it is not very safe to form any conjectures, or to argue upon any probabilities, where the most likely have already given place to the very opposite state of affairs, which they had led us to expect. We observe by the Madras papers, that the news of the breaking out of fresh hostilities in Ava had reached that Presidency: and excited no less surprise and disappointment than at this. When the news reach England, they will undoubtedly create a sensation the more lively, that every thing, up to the date of their being received, will have led to the hope of a very different consummation. In fact the public mind in England, we may expect, will be greatly agitated, by the various and contradictory intelligence, that must reach it, on the progress and probable result of the present war. A kind of stock-jobbing hoax had been played off, at the date of the *Claudine's* departure, by the circulation of a report, we have already alluded to, that Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL had dictated an honourable peace, after taking possession of the capital of Ava. This hoax appears not to have altogether failed in its effect: and the last English Journal that has reached us, speaks of India Stock having advanced five per cent, in consequence of the good news, which had arrived *viâ* Bankok and *Bourdeaux!* from the Army in the Burmah Empire.

[*John Bull, Feb.* 22.

We remain without any farther intelligence from Rangoon. The *Hastings* Frigate is in from Cheduba; but we have not heard, that any thing in the shape of news has transpired by her. A letter from Head-Quarters at Melloon of the 25th January is spoken of, as having been received in town, mentioning that the General expected to reach Amrapoora, about the 20th of February. Should nothing have occurred to disappoint this hope, the delay in the arrival of the *Enterprize* will be accounted for; and we need not expect to see her for five or six days; but we may hope, when she arrives she will bring us accounts of the Capital of Ava having at length been reached by our army.

It is said that H. M. 67th Regt. just arrived from Bombay are to be immediately despatched to Rangoon. Should the *Enterprize* bring accounts of the war still going on, she will, it is said, return immediately to Rangoon with the Head-Quarters of the 67th—and the rest of the Corps will proceed in the *Research*, and other Surveying Vessels, that will be ready to receive them.

[*John Bull, March* 1.

His Excellency the COMMANDER IN CHIEF is, we understand, expected at the Presidency in a few days. A number of Officers, attached to the Staff of the Army, who had accompanied Lord COMBERMERE to Bhurtpore, have again returned.

Letters from *Amherst Harbour* of the 8th instant have reached us: they speak of *Talak* as being extremely unhealthy, and the 40th Regiment, stationed there, are suffering severely. One Regiment, the European—and five Companies of the 67th N. I. are at Cheduba—the 68th at Sandowey, and five Companies of the 67th at Ramree—Amherst Island is the naval depot; and the *Sophia* and *Freak* were proceeding on a Survey to the Southward. The breaking out of the war again in Ava was known; and the Commodore awaiting orders in consequence from Calcutta.

[*John Bull, March* 2.

Several vessels are in from the Eastward; and one from Rangoon of the 15th February. We have heard it stated generally, that she brings no news; but have not learnt how far down the accounts from head-quarters of the Army extend. We have had no intelligence of a later date from Melloon than the 24th of January, at which time it was said that the Army was to move next day. If this took place, as expected, we cannot help thinking, that before the 15th February, its progress for several days must have been known at Rangoon; and in the present state of public anxiety, the slightest information, in regard to Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL's movements, would be acceptable. As Shembeunghewn is only 60 or 70 miles from Petanagoh according to our maps the conjecture, that the sepoys, who have penetrated over from the Erawaddy to Aracan, may have left the army at or near to that place is not so very improbable. We have not, however, heard whether the vessels that are in from Aracan, bring any account of these sepoys: we suspect they had sailed, before the date assigned by our letters to the appearance of the sepoys.

The fluctuating money market of Calcutta again presents the phenomenon of a scarcity of cash, if the shutting of a Bank against accommodations by discount is to be held as any proof of this scarcity. It might indeed puzzle political œconomists, to say whether it is the cause or the effect of the scarcity now felt: and it would not perhaps be contradictory to call it both the one and the other; and it may be, after all, that the scarcity is not a real one. But on one point every one, in the least acquainted with money transactions, must agree,—that this state of affairs must materially interfere with the advantages, which the public—more particularly the commercial—have a right to look to from a public Bank. To what it is owing we do not pretend to say; but as the fact is undeniable, the inference is equally irresisted, that there must be some error in the theory or practice of our Calcutta Banks. We leave wiser heads to find out where it lies; and we are sure that they would do a public service, who could point out, at once the disease, and the remedy.

[*John Bull, March* 4.

We have much regret in informing our Military friends, that the six un-officered Extra Regiments of N. I. (the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th) are ordered to be disbanded on the 1st Proximo.

The Grand Army broke up on the 19th ultimo.

The Commander in Chief's Head Quarters were in Camp near Deig on the 20th ultimo, where his Excellency notified in General Orders, his immediate return to the Presidency, embarking at Cawnpore, which place his Lordship expected to reach on the 12th instant.

The 62nd Regiment Native Infantry arrived at Chittagong on the 22nd ultimo, and were to continue their progress immediately to the upper Provinces, via Decca.

The 61st Regiment N. I. was about to proceed to Arrakan by Sea.

The 40th Regiment Native Infantry is expected at the Presidency very shortly, from Talak.

[*Ben. Hur. March* 4.

English News.

THE SCOTSMAN.—JULY 27.

Battle of Bunker's Hill.—On the 17th of June last, the first stone of the intended monument on Bunker's Hill, to commemorate the celebrated battle on that spot, at the commencement of the Revolutionary War, was laid. The grand procession was composed, first, of a military escort, then followed the survivors of the battle (they were about forty in number), each wearing on his breast a badge—"Bunker's Hill, June 1775," and many wearing the implements of war they used in the fight. General Lafayette, the Governor, the Hon. Council, Senate, and House of Representatives, also accompanied the procession. On their arrival at the monument, a casket was deposited in the cavity of the stone, containing coins, &c. and a silver plate with the following inscription:—"On the XVII day of June, MDCCCXXV, at the request of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, the Most Worshipful John Abbott, Grand Master of Masons, in Massachusetts, did in the presence of Gen. Lafayette, lay this Corner-Stone of a Monument, to testify the gratitude of the present generation to their fathers, who, on the 17th June, 1775, here fought, in the cause of their country, and of free institutions, the memorable Battle of Bunker Hill, and with their blood vindicated for their posterity the privileges and happiness this land has since enjoyed." After the ceremony was over, the guests and subscribers to the dinner were then escorted to Bunker Hill, where an edifice, covering 3,400 square feet of ground, had been erected, and in which, at 12 tables, running its entire length (400 feet) 4000 plates were laid, which were all occupied. After dinner many appropriate toasts were given, and odes recited, by various individuals of the Company. On the health of General Lafayette being drunk, he rose, and thus expressed himself:—Gentlemen, I will no longer trespass on your time than to thank you, in the name of my revolutionary companions in arms and myself, for the testimonies of esteem and affection, I may say, of filial affection, which have been bestowed upon us on the memorable celebration of this anniversary day: and to offer our fervent prayers for the preservation of that republican freedom, equality, and self government—that blessed union between the states of the Confederacy for which we have fought and bled, and on which rest the hopes of mankind. Permit me to propose the following sentiment—"Bunker-hill, and the holy resistance to oppression which has already enfranchised the American hemisphere—the next half century's jubilee's toast shall be—*to enfranchised Europe.*" Of the surviving officers of the battle there were present seven Captains, three Lieutenants, and two Ensigns. No field or staff officers are now living.—*American paper.*

THE SCOTSMAN.—AUGUST 24, 1825.

MR OWEN'S AMERICAN ESTABLISHMENT.—A Charleston Paper of the 9th ult. contains a letter from a gentleman who had recently joined Mr Owen's settlement of New Harmony, on the river Wabhash, of which the following is an extract; it is dated New Harmony June 2;—"I will not pretend to give you an account of our situation, farther than to say, that with me all is astonishment. It is but a little month since the last of the Harmonians left this place, and it is now so filled that we scarcely know where to put those who arrive. Hundreds are still on the road, and we are now fitting up the cabins the Harmonians had deserted for their reception. The schools are nearly organised; boarding houses established; smiths, carpenters, turners, &c. all employed, and agriculture going on almost as well as if we had been here a twelvemonth. And this has been accomplished by one man, who has drawn together people from all points of the compass, various in habits and dispositions, to mix together like brethren and sisters."

THE DUMFRIES MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
By J. M'Diarmid & Co.

A new Monthly Magazine has been started at Dumfries, and if we may judge with safety from the character of the first number, we would be disposed to augur well of its success. But we have other and better grounds of favourable opinion than even this. This Magazine, as well as the paper, entitled the Dumfries Weekly Courier, is conducted by John M'Diarmid, a name sufficiently known, in connexion with the life of Cowper, and the Scrap Book, to warrant the most sanguine expectations upon the subject. Mr M'Diarmid, we well remember, made his appearance before the public some years ago, in the character of a public speaker, in the Edinbur[redacted] along with a number of young men [redacted] since distinguished themselves in vari[redacted]ents of science and literature. And [redacted] the happiness of hearing him on several [redacted]sions, we can speak directly and distinctly to those extraordinary talents which he then, to the delight of crowded and applauding audiences, exhibited. His wit was ever ready and genuine, and his mode of conducting and argument, so as to intersperse apt and amusing illustrations with sound reasoning, was appreciated by the public. He was, in fact, amidst many who where distinguished, decidedly the most distinguished speaker of that once respectable and useful institution, of which so humorous and so correct an account is given by Mr Hogg, himself a member. Mr. M'Diarmid re-appeared in the town of Dumfries some years ago, as the conductor of a paper, which owed its original character and extensive circulation to the talents

of a clergyman in that neighbourhood, and of which Mr M. is now understood to be principal if not sole proprietor, as well as conductor His original contibutions, during these later years to the literature of out country, both in prose and verse, have been at once considerable and highly respectable, and his taste and judgment in selecting from the production of others, have met with the most decided marks of public confidence. His information is varied and extensive; but his peculiar talent, that, in fact, to which he owes all that is really characteristic of his individual self, lies in a happy power of conversing with his own heart and experience, and through this channel with the hearts and feelings of others. Over the most ordinary occurrence, he is thus enabled to cast a mantle of interest, and whilst his imagination is ever ready to supply him with appropriate and original and striking imagery, his knowledge of our common nature enables him. as it were, intuitively to ascertain that boundary, within which tame necessity, and beyond which extravagance lie. Judging thus favourably as we do of the conductor of this Provincial Magazine, we sincerely hope, and indeed we may say we confidently expect, that it will succeed.—*Fife Herald.*

THE ENGLISHMAN.—August 28.

THE FRUITS OF QUARRELLING.

"Miscueruntque herbas et non innoxia verba."—Virg. Georg. 3, 283.

On Saturday two Priestesses of Pomona appeared before the Magistrate at College-street Police-office. The first, whose eyes were as black as the blackest sloes, and her lips as rich, ripe, and red as her finest cherries, was plaintiff; the defendent was rather stricken in years, and "withered as an Apple-John at Christmas."

The Magistrate asked what was the nature of the complaint between the two women?—Plaintiff: The reason, your Worship, that I come to complain here is, because I am a married woman; for what do you think this woman said? She said to me, before my husband's face, and in the hearing of his two ears, "Molly," says she, "Molly, you were *great* with my brother afore you got the *Omathaun* that's your husband now;" and then, your Worship—

Magistrate: I have nothing to do with all this nonsense; did the defendant commit an assault on you?

Plaintiff: Why, wasn't that an assault on my character? but if you mean did she lay hands on me, oh no, Sir, but in the middle of the *skrimmage* she put her finger in my eye.

Defendant: Ah; Molly, Molly, it's you that's trying to put *your finger in his worship's eye*. No, sir, I'll tell you all about it. I certainly did say to Molly what she has told your Worship; but why, because it's a known truth. But what did she say to me? an *indelicate* word, I declare that I would'nt be after mentioning for the world; and now, what is the fruits of her always quarrelling; why we have lost our situations in the Bank.

Magistrate: Your situations in the Bank!

Defendant: Our *stands*, I mean, where we sell the fruit at the Bank steps; for in the middle of our quarrelling the other day, out comes the Governor of the Bank of Ireland, and says he to us—"You nasty *warmint*, what d'ye *mane* by kicking up a row on the Bank steps? If I ever catch either of you here again I'll tear the caps off your heads." That is word for word what the Governor of the Bank of Ireland said to us. There, your Worship, is the fruits of her quarrelling, for we'll lose our *bread* if we can't sell our apples.

Magistrate: I do not sit here to settle disputes between the basket women and the fruit women of Dublin. Here, officers, put the plaintiff out of the front door, and the defendant out of the back door; and I now tell you both, that if this office is again annoyed by your quarrels, the fruits (as you term it) of such quarrels will be, that both shall be sent to Newgate.

THE FATE OF CONQUERORS.

Since the reign of Augustus, the world has seldom been so free from war and bloodshed as at the present moment. The Turks and Greeks, in a small spot on the confines of Europe and Asia, are carrying on a petty warfare, but excepting in that quarter, Europe may be said to enjoy the most profound repose. All the great States, that in their turn have contended for the mastery, are at peace with one another, and most of them are free from internal broils. Asia, Africa, and America—with the exception of a few occasional skirmishes, seem to follow the example of Europe. which in [illegible]ages, has not only been the great theatre of war, but the original cause of most of those commotions that have devastated the world. At the present day, when the blessings of peace are so justly appreciated, one is astonished at the madness of the people in following ambitious leaders to war and death, and disposed to ask, what benefit these leaders themselves derived from the miseries of which their insatiable ambition was so frequently the cause. History, "the great mistress of wisdom," points out two remarkable circumstances in their fate, which cannot fail to strike the most careless observer. Of all the mighty conquerors that have been praised by poets, admired by their followers, and adored for a moment by their countrymen—that have made babes fatherless, wives widows, and carried ruin and devastation in their train—how few have fallen in batle, and yet how few have come to a timely end! Perhaps not one in ten has died a natural death. They made themselves conspicuous for a time—they marked the age in which they lived, but they seemed to rise above the stream of time rather as beacons to deter, than as guides to be followed. Poison, assassination, or disappointed ambition, commonly put an end to their dazzling career. Witness the fate of those, who in ancient times, were surnamed the Great, and deemed the first warriors of their age. Cyrus the Great, after conquering Media, Lydia, and Assyria, had his head cut off by a woman, who threw it into a vessel filled with blood, and addressed it in these words, "Go, quench there that thirst for blood which seemed insatiable." Miltiades, who commanded the Athenians at Marathon, and was reckoned the most celebrated General of his age, was accused of treason by the Athenians, and condemned to death. The sentence was commuted for a fine, which he was unable to pay, and he died in prison. Pausanias, who conquered at Platæa, and slew about 300,000 Persians, was starved to death in the temple of Minerva, whither he had fled to save himself from the fury of his countrymen.—Themistocles, who was called the most warlike and courageous of all the Greeks, who destroyed the formidable fleet of Xerxes at Salamis, had slew and drowned countless thousands of Persians was banished by the capricious Athenians, delivered himself, like Napolean the Great, into the hands of his former enemies, and died (by poison, according to some) in exile. Epaminondas, the Theban, by his extraordinary talents raised himself to the first rank in the State, defeated the Lacedemonians at the famous battle of Leuctra, was afterwards accused as a traitor, and about to be condemned to death, when his countrymen pardoned him on account of his former services, and placed him at the head of an army, where he was slain, in the forty eighth year of his age. Philip of Macedon, who by his intrigues and arms conquered all the neighbouring states, and finally destroyed the independence of Greece at the battle of Chæronea, was assassinated of the age of forty-seven, when on the point of leading his victorious armies against the barbarians of the East. His son, Alexander the Great, who conquered Asia Minor, Egypt, Media, Syria, Persia, and deemed the world too small for his conquests, was prematurely cut off in the 22d year of his age, supposed to have been poisoned at the instigation of his favourite General, Antipater. Pyrrhus, the Epirot, declared by Hannibal the greatest of Captains, fell by the hand of a woman. Hannibal himself, the Prince of Generals, after conquering Spain, and retaining possession of Italy for sixteen years against all the power of the Romans, wa defeated by Scipio at Zams, fled to Syria, thence to Bithynia, where he poisoned himself, to elude the swords of his enemies. Scipio, his conqueror, as famous for his virtues as a citizen as his military qualities, was accused of extortion, and was obliged to flee from Rome. He died in exile at Liternum, in the forty-eighth year of his age, and left, as his dying request, that his bones might not be laid with those of his ungrateful countrymen. Mithridates, King of Pontus, who by his skill and bravery opposed the Roman power for thirty years, and was declared by his enemies a more powerful and indefatigable adversary than the great Hannibal, Pyrrhus, Perseus, or Antiochus, was doomed to death by his unnatural son, attempted to poison himself, and not succeeding, fell upon his sword (Antiochus was murdered by his followers in the Temple of Belus, at Susiana; Perseus was carried captive to Rome, and died in prison). Scipio, the younger, who wept over the ruins of Carthage, of which he had been the unwilling cause, was, after the most astonishing victories, on the point of being made Dictator, when he was found dead in his bed, murdered at the instigation of his wife, and the triumvirs, Carbo, Gracchus, and Flaccus. China was assassinated by one of his own officers. Marius and Sylla, the most cruel of Roman Generals, died in their beds, but their death was hastened by excessive drinking, in which they indulged, to blunt the stings of a guilty conscience. For a time the triumvirs Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus governed the world. Crassus was treacherously put to death by Surena. Pompey the Great, the friend of Cato, who conquered Mithridates, was defeated by Cæsar in the plains of Pharsalia, and assassinated by the command of Ptolemy, whom he had protected and placed on the throne, The fate of Cæsar himself is well known. By his astonishing abilities he raised himself to the first rank as a General and an Orator. After defeating all his enemies, he triumphed in one day over five different nations, Gaul, Alexandria, Pontus, Africa, and Spain; he conquered three hundred nations, took eight hundred cities, slew a million of men, was created perpetual Dictator, and became master of the world. He generously forgave his bitterest enemies, and was assassinated by his most intimate friends in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Cicero was beheaded near Gaeta, and Cato stabbed himself in Utica. Brutus, Cassius, and Anthony fell on their swords. Of the twelve Cæsars, the successive masters of the world, nine suffered a violent death.

O curas hominum! O quantum est in rebus inane!

Similar instances might be produced in modern times, to show how fortune sports with the destiny of mightiest men; but it will be sufficient to close this moral catalogue with the tragical end of two contemporaries, the greatest commanders, on their respective elements, that the world ever saw. Nelson, by his undaunted courage, his skill and perseverance, raised himself far above all his compeers, defeated every fleet that opposed him, and when at the summit of fame, and the last shot was fired at the enemy, died, at a premature age, of a wound which he had received in battle. Bonaparte, the hero of the age, commanded the most effective and powerful armies that ever went forth to battle, who made and unmade kings at his pleasure, was defeated at Waterloo, banished for ever from his native country, and died of a broken heart on the bare rocky island of St. Helena Old Diogenes, in his tub, with a little sunshine, amusing himself with the foibles and frailties of the surrounding multitude, and quietly slipping into his grave at the patriarchal age of ninety-six, had some reason to treat with contempt, the vanity of the demi-god Alexander.

COURT MARTIAL.

At a Court-Martial held on board his Majesty's yatch, the Royal Sovereign, stationed at Deptford, on Thomas Goble, Esq. the 24 h, and by adjournment, the 25th, 26th, and 27th August, by order of the Lord Commissioners of ihe Admiralty, the following five charges were brought against him:

First, that of paying the ship's company in rix dollars off the Cape of Good Hope, at a higher rate of exchange than was really the case at the time such monies were paid. The second charge was—that of representing, between the first day of April and the last day of May of the present year, that the ship's company had not been entitled to any savings money between the preceding 1st of November and the 7th January ensuing. The third charge was—that of having made payments to the ship's company, contrary to the directions he had received as purser of the ship. The fourth charge was in allusion to a payment which the purser alleged that he had made to Mr. Tate, the senior Lieutenant, on behalf of some Madagascar lads abroad, the amount of which was 7*l.* 1s. 8d. And the fifth charge was his having accused Mr. Tate of having received such sum of money, which was not really the case.

Of this Court-Martial, as members of the Court, were present, John Chambers White, Esq., Capt. of his Majesty yacht the Royal Charlotte, senior Officer, and President; John Munday, Esq. C. B. and M. P. Captain of his Majesty's yacht Regent; Sir William Hoste, Bart. K. C. B., Captain of his Majesty's yacht Royal Sovereign; Sir Charles Sullivan, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's ship Galatea; and John Couch, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's ship Perseus On a perusal of the charges it will be perceived that though divided into five they are virtually but two. In support of the first (or as they stand on the list, the first three,) Captain Moorsom, of the Andromache, stated to the Court, that he had learned from his men that they had, in January last, been paid their savings' money in rix dollars (the usual currency at the Cape of Good Hope, where the ship was stationed), at the rate of ten rix dollars to the pound sterling: the par value of the rix dollar is five shillings to the pound sterling; but at the time the men were paid, public bills negotiated at fourteen rix dollars to the pound sterling. In this statement the Captain was corroborated by the widow of his clerk and several of the ship's company. In support of the second charge (or as it stands on the list, the fourth and fifth charges), Captain Moorsom stated that he had on board his ship 14 Madagascar boys, to whom he ordered the purser to make only two-thirds of the usual allowance, and no spirits; so that the savings' money might be applied to the purchase of slops for them, as otherwise they would have no funds for that purpose, not receiving any wages; on his ordering Mr. Goble, on the 13th June last, to give him a debtor and creditor statement of their account, as it then stood, such account was sent in to him by the purser, in which he gave himself credit for the sum of seven pounds one shilling and eight pence, which he affirmed he had paid to Mr. Tait, the senior Lieutenant, but on his enquiring of that officer as to the correctness of such statement, the Lieutenant wholly denied ever receiving that sum, and said that he supposed it must be some mistake of Mr. Goble, by which he explained, that he alluded to having received sixty rix dollars from him, on the account of the Madagascar boys, but which, for subsequent reasons, were returned to the Purser. Lieutenant Tait corroborated the testimony of the Captain, and here ended the prosecution.

In the defence of the prisoner, which was most ably drawn up by Mr. Minchin, a legal gentleman of Portsmouth, the prisoner gave the following account of the transaction, and wherever he alluded to documents, certified his assertions by laying such documents before the Court-Martial. Towards the close of last year he received a written order from the Captain, directing him to pay the ship's company their savings' money as soon as he should receive on board a fresh quota of provisions; but a month after this order, Capt. Moorsom sent him a fresh one, in which he was directed not to pay such savings' money till the ship should be at some port where the exchange on the rix dollar should be at par (5 to the 1*l.* sterling), or within 3 per cent. of that standard; in the midst of these contradictory orders, and being compelled by the introduction of [illegible] of victualling, commenced on the 8[illegible] this year, to make up his previous acc[illegible] the new and the old system would not, [illegible] degree, blend together, he had thought it [illegible] to pay the men their savings' money immediately, and in taking that step, not being at liberty to draw public bills for the amount, he had negociated private bills of his own, on which, of course, he was not able to obtain so advantageous an exchange.—But, at all events, he far exceeded the expectations of the Captain, who only required them to be paid at par, or five dollars to the pound sterling; while, on the contrary his payment to them was at the rate of ten rix dollars to the pound sterling.—Nor was it possible for him to have waited, in obedience to the second order on that head; for, in so doing, it might have been two or three years before he should have been able to close his account for the Victualling-Office, which lapse of time would have been at direct variance with the orders he had received.—With respect to charging Lieutenant Tait with the receipt of the 7*l.* 1s. 8d., all he would say on the subject was, that he had taken to the Captain one day that sum, with the account, from which such a result proceeded, when he had been ordered to leave the account with him, but pay the money to the senior Lieutenant; at the time that he had declared that he had delivered that sum accordingly, it was his persuasion, and still is so, that he had so delivered it: but he might be mistaken, all men were liable to mistakes; but even if he had made a mistake, at least there was nothing malicious or wilful in such representation; he had only made it from a firm belief of its truth, and if he were wrong, he had no objection to make every apology to Lieut. Tait, that any gentleman ought to make to another.—At the conclusion of his defence, Mr. Goble called an immense number of sailors from the Andromache, who stated that they always had been satisfied with his conduct and payments as purser.

The prisoner concluded his defence on Friday; the Court met on Saturday, to deliberate on their verdict, and after 6 hours deliberation, they found Mr. Goble Guilty of the first, second, third and fourth charges, and in part guilty of the fifth; and they sentenced him to be dismissed his Majesty's service. The prisoner was then discharged from the custody of the Provost Marshal, and the Court was dissolved.

THE SCOTSMAN.—August 31.

PURGATORIAN SOCIETIES.

What are certain societies called Purgatorion societies?—There are various societies of pious men, I believe one of them is called the Purgatorian society; those people associate for the purpose of charity, some for the maintenance of orphans, some for the education of the poor; some for the assistance of the sick and dying, and some for the relief of the souls of the departed. I suppose the society which bears the name of the Purgatorian society is designed for the purpose I have last mentioned.

An extract has been read from an Irish newspaper, in which a Purgatorian society engages to register the names of persons subscribing certain sums of money first in their own books, and then in the books of eternal life?—A Dublin newspaper is not always the best authority in ecclesiastical or religious matters; I do not know what the object alluded to means, unless it be an inducement held out by those zealous people, who do not always perhaps measure their expressions, to induce people to give alms in the hope that God will reward their charity, in a future life. It does not mean, of course, that those people can promise with certainty that those who enter their names in their books will be entered in the book of life.

The exact expression is this, "which subscriptions will be faithfully registered and transmitted from our books to the books of eternal life, in order to receive a more ample recompence, and more glorious reward;—It is a kind of exhortation given by those poor men, to give charity in the hope that God will reward that charity, in a future and a better world.

The expression in its nature, must be metaphorical—Of course.—

You consider it rather an indiscreet one, as liable to be misinterpreted—Certainly.

The real object of the society is, that the persons who subscribe, shall have more prayers said for them after their death in purgatory, than others who do not subscribe?—I do not know to what it alludes, particularly.

You are aware of the existence of such societies?—Yes; they meet and say prayers for the souls of their deceased friends, and probably collect something also, for the expences of lights, and the keeping their little register; and I do not know but they may also collec, something to be distributed among the clergyt that masses may be said.

Are not the peculiar benefits confined to the subscribers?—I suppose it is only the subscribers that form the society; all who do subscribe, I believe, belong to it.

Who are to benefit by those prayers; are the subscribers to the societies?—Their deceased friends: and in general, all those who can be assisted in a future life.

Does not subscription procure to the subscribers particular benefits?—No particular benefits that I am aware of, except what arises from the charity they practise towards their deceased, the benefit of doing a very meritorious work which is highly pleasing to God.

Is not a subscriber, at his death, entitled to the prayers of the society?—Probably it is one

of their rules, that they assist one another after death.

Are those subscribers entitled to any other benefits from their subscription, than the benefits which all Christians are taught to believe, are to be derived from pious and charitable works, done through faith in Jesus Christ?—I am not aware of any other.

Have not the subscribers, after death, their benefit by the prayers of the surviving subscribers?—That is the most likely thing in the world, but I do not know the fact.

You do not know the contrary?—I do not; I am rather inclined to believe it to be so.—*Rev. Dr. Murray's Evidence, 4th Irish Report.*

THE ENGLISHMAN,—Sept. 4.

Mr. Justice Bayley.

It is well known that Mr. Justice Bayley has lately expressed at York, and repeated at Lancaster, a determination to withdraw from the Northern Circuit. During the 18 years that he has filled the judicial office (a longer period of public service than that of any Judge on the Bench, with the single exception of Mr. Baron Graham), he has been known upon this Circuit, and during the latter part of that time he has devoted himself to it almost exclusively. To that large portion of the *improfessional* public who have had opportunities of seeing Mr. Justice Bayley upon the Bench, his retirement from us will unquestionably appear to be matter of regret; for they will be slow to believe that any successor can be found to display the same scrupulous exactness in the administration of the laws, the same admirable temper, and the same winning and unvarying courtesy of manner. Perhaps there has never, since the days of Lord Mansfield, been a Judge whose language and manners, upon the Bench, have been more likely to conciliate the esteem and even the affection of a spectator. With the most anxious desire to discharge fairly and firmly the important duties of his high station—with an integrity never questioned, even in cases where the correctness of his decisions may have appeared most dubious—with extraordinary legal learning—with a patience, an assiduity, and a zeal for justice seldom equalled, and never surpassed,—he has uniformly blended, during the long series of years that he has been known upon the bench, the most gentle and benevolent demeanour. Nor has Mr. Justice Bayley, though constitutionally a timid man, been wholly deficient in that kind of political independence which the public seldom expect in a Puisne Judge, and which, at best, is generally of a very subdued and retiring character. It is well known that his conduct on several occasions has been distasteful to the higher powers, especially in reprieving the Luddites at Nottingham, in his admirably gentlemanlike behaviour on the trial of Mr. Hunt at York, and in his difference with the Court of King's Bench on the case of Sir Francis Burdett's letter from Leicester. With the propriety of his conduct on these several occasions, we have at present nothing to do; all we contend for is, that in these instances he manifested an independence, which did him the highest honour. Well must he have known that under an Eldon Administration this was not the right course to a Chief Justiceship; and the public have accordingly seen him twice passed over in the distribution of judicial honours; once by putting over his head Mr. Justice Abbott, a Judge certainly possessing very eminent qualities, and a second time by the elevation of Mr. Justice Best, whose chief recommendation to his present office was notoriously his devoted adherence to Government dogmas, and who, in the opinion of his warmest friends, does not possess a hundredth part of the learning and temper which distinguish Mr. Justice Bayley.

We state it, therefore, as our firm opinion, that so far as motives and intentions go, a more admirable Judge than he who is now withdrawing from our Circuit never existed. We must, however, say, that with all our esteem for his many virtues, personal and judicial, we are not sorry for his departure; and such, we believe, is the sentiment of a large majority of the legal profession. Mr. Justice Bayley is a timid man, and has sometimes shown himself a weak one; witness his lucubration at York upon the National Debt, and his notions upon the suppression of infidelity by means of persecution; witness the mode in which the leader of the circuit contrives, without his knowing it, to wind him to all his own purposes; witness that irresolution and love of change in all his arrangements which are daily growing more conspicuous. Such a man, after travelling the same circuit for many years, contracts, in spite of himself, a world of prepossessions and prejudices; some practitioners he comes to look upon as reputable, others as disreputable; and he is apt to be guided, involuntarily, in his view of any particular case, as much by past associations as by present merits. It was formerly a part of the English law, though now antiquated, that no Judge should travel the circuit in his native county, the legislature presuming that the less he knew of the parties to causes, the more impartially would he decide the causes themselves. Whether in the case of a man of strong mind this previous knowledge of persons would operate as a disqualification, may, perhaps, be doubted: but the rule is obviously a good one, when applied to the case of a less vigorous and less discriminating intellect. Again, it may be safely asserted that Mr. Justice Bayley hardly possesses the requisite degree of firmness for a strict and even administration of the criminal law, at least in capital cases, and that in counties like those of York and Lancaster, such want of firmness must produce very mischievous effects. Finally, it is to be recollected that the Northern is by far the most arduous of all the circuits, requiring Judges in the fullest possession of their corporal and mental faculties. Now Mr. Justice Bayley, though bearing his years marvellously well, is nevertheless getting old, and towards the end of the Assizes his charges to juries generally remind one of the later homilies of the Archbishop of Granada. We are anxious that this excellent Judge should be long spared to the profession and to the public; we are therefore desirous that he should begin to husband his strength, and not, by exertions beyond his years, to shorten the career of his public services. On the less arduous circuits he may yet travel long, without the risk of impairing his high reputation.

A great deal has been said both in town and country journals with respect to certain squabbles at York between the Bench and the Bar, and to them the retirement of Mr. Justice Bayley from the circuit has been wholly ascribed. We take leave, however, to state, from our own observation, that the squabbles in question have been greatly misrepresented, and that scarcely in any one case did they pass the bounds of that altercation, suddenly springing up and immediately forgotten, which is constantly arising on every circuit in the kingdom, between the zeal of a failing counsel and the hostile authority of the judge. Talk of squabbles, indeed. Let any one see Chief Justice Best battling it with his mutinous Serjeants, like the lion Wallace among the cull-dogs, or the Recorder of London putting down Mr. Adolphus, or Mr. Justice Park threatening to send Brother Taddy to the Fleet—and then let him say whether the most angry altercation between Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Brougham, if magnified a thousand times, would deserve to be represented as that serious and unprecedented occurrence which some persons have lately considered it. The fact is, that the utmost cordiality always did exist between these two distinguished persons, does now exist, and we firmly believe, will always continue. It is not possible that any man should feel hostility towards Mr. Justice Bayley, or Mr. Justice Bayley towards any man: and, in quitting the circuit, the venerable and excellent Judge, of whom we have now ventured to speak most freely, is sure to carry with him the hearty and unanimous good wishes, and the sincere esteem of all, whether lawyers or laymen, who have had the means of observing his merits, which we repeat in conclusion if they are in some respects qualified, are in others wholly unequalled. —*Leeds Mercury.*

HOLY BELLS.

Paris, August 26.—The following extraordinary specimen of pious eloquence was pronounced lately in the Cathedral of Chalons, by the Bishop of the Diocese, on the occasion of consecrating six new church bells:—"The bells" said the Bishop, "placed like sentinels on the top of the towers which cover us, and turn away from us the temptations of the enemy of our salvation, as well as tempests and storms. How delightful it is to hear them sing in the air the hymn of sion. Is there any event of life in which these bells do not chime in with our affections. They have a voice that serves as an organ to express our joy and our grief. They speak and pray for us in our troubles; they inform Heaven of the necessities of the earth," &c. The orator concluded by apostrophizing separately each of these interesting bells in the following manner:—"It is you, Mary, who will have the honour to announce the festivals, and proclaim the glory of the Lord. You appear amongst us under the most happy auspices, presented by those respectable and illustrious hands to which the practice of piety has been for so long a time familiar (these illustrious hands were those of the Duke and Duchess of Dandervile, who stood sponsors to the bell Mary, that weight 8,560 pounds). And you, Anne, continued the orator, an object worthy of the zeal and piety of our first Magistrate (the Prefect) and of her who so nobly shares his solicitudes, you shall be charged with the same employment. Your voice shall be joined to that of Mary upon important occasions. Ah! what touching lessons will you not give in imitation of her whose name you bear, and whom we honour as the purest of virgins! (Anne weighs 6,300 pounds.) You also, Deodata, will take part in this concert—you, whom an Angel, a newborn infant, has conjointly with us consecrated to the Lord. Speak, Deodata, and let us hear your marvellous accents! (This bell was called after Mademoiselle Deodata Boisset, a babe of two months old, and daughter of Viscount Boisset, and is the angel alluded to by the Bishop.) And you, Stephania, crowned with glory, continued the orator, you are not less worthy to mingle your accents to the melody of your sisters; and you, lastly, Seraphine, and Prudentienne, you will raise your voices in so touching a concert, happy, all of you, in having been presented to the benedictions of the church, by such noble and generous souls, so recommendable for the vivacity of their faith, and the sanctity of their example." In conclusion, the Bishop called upon the faithful to join their prayers to his, beseeching the Divinity to preserve and shelter from all accident, this happy and holy family—*i. e.* the family of the bells.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCES.

Tune—"*Over the water to Charley.*"
(From the European Magazine, *New Series*, for September.)

'Tis *curious* to find in this overgrown town,
While through its long streets we are dodging,
That many a man is in trade settled down,
Whose *name don't agree with his lodging!!!*
For instance, Jack *Monday* in *Friday* street dwells,
Mr. *Pitt* in *Fox* court is residing;
Mr. *White* in *Brown's* buildings, green-grocery sells,
While *East* in *West*-square is abiding.
Mr. *Lamb* in Red *Lion*-street perks up his head,
To *Lamb's* Conduit-street *Lyon* goes courting:
Mr. *Boxer* at *Battle*-bridge hires a bed,
While *Moon* is in *Sun*-street disporting;
Bill *Brown* up to *Green* street to live now is gone,
In *Stanhope*-mews *Dennett* keeps horses—
Doctor *Low* lives in *High*-street, Saint Mary-le-bone,
In *Brown*-street one Johnny *White's* door sees.
But still much more curious it is, when the streets
Accord with the names of their tenants;
And yet with such curious accordance one meets,
In taking a town tour like Pennant's.
For instance,—in *Crown*-street, Geo. *King* you may note,
To *Booth*, in May-*fair*, you go shopping;
And *Porter*, of *Brewer* street, goes in a boat,
To *Waters* of *River*-street, Wapping!
Mr. *Sparrow* in *Bird*-street has feathered his nest,
Mr. *Archer* in *Bow* street woos Sally;
Mr. *Windham* in *Air* street gets zephyr'd to rest,
Mr. *Dancer* resides in *Bull* alley.
Mr. *Fisher* on *Finsbury* fixes his views,
Mrs. *Foote* in *Shoe*-lane works at carding;
Mr. *Hawke* has a residence close to the *Mews*,
And *Winter* puts up in *Spring*-gardens
In *Orange*-street, *Lemon* vends porter and ale,
In *Hart*-street, Jack *Deer* keeps a stable
In *Hill*-street, located, you'll find Mr. *Dale*;
In Blue *Anchor* row, Mr. *Cable*.
In *Knight Rider* street, you've both *Walker* and *Day*.
In *Castle*-street, *Champion* and *Spea man*:
In *Blackman* street, *Lil.ywhite* makes a display,
In *Cheapside* lives sweet Mrs *Dearman*.
In *Paradise* row, Mr. *Adam* sells figs,
Eve in *Apple Tree* yard, rooms has taken;
Mr. *Colt*-man, in *Foley*-street, fits you with wigs,
In *Hog*-lane you call upon *Bacon*.
Old *Homer* in *Greek* street, sells barrels and staves,
While *Pope* in *Cross* lane, is a baker;
In *Liquorpond* street, Mr. *Drinkwater* shaves,
In *Cow*-lane lives *A. Veal*, undertaker!
My jumbles and jingles i've now written down,
But if for their meaning you teaze me—
That they really have none, I must candidly own,
And silence will therefore best please me.
If not witty or curious, they'll answer, I ween,
To get me "*ask'd out*" by *great* ninnies—
And out of the firm of some new Magazine
Procure me a couple of guineas.

THE MORNIEG HERALD,—Sept. 10.

(the cross.)

The cross appears to have been used as a very general instrument of punishment among various nations, from the earliest times of which we have any record. The "hanging on a tree," in scripture, has been interpreted by many commentators of Crucifixion (Sir Thomas Brown, Eug. in Vulgar Errors, v. 21), although again others have believed that the Cross was unknown among the Jews till the time of Alexander Jennæus, when the word "crucify" is expressly used by Josephus. (Antiq. iii. 22.) In Thucydides i. 110), we read of Inarus, an African King, who was crucified by the Egyptians. The similar fate of Polycrites, who suffered under the Persians, is detailed by Herodotus (iii. 125), who adds also in the same book (159) that no less than 3,000 persons were condemned to the Cross by Darius, after his successful siege of Babylon. Valerius Maximus (ii. 7), makes crucifixion the common military punishment of the Carthaginians. That the Greeks adopted it is plain, from the cruel executions which Alexander ordered after the capture of Tyre, when 2,000 of the captured sufferers were nailed to crosses along the sea shore. (Q. Curtius, iv. 4: Justin, xviii. 3) With the Romans it was used under their early monarchical government, and it was the death to which Horatius was adjudged, and by which he ought to have suffered for the stern and savage murder of his sister. (Liv. i 26.) Though originally a punishment extending indiscriminately to every rank, it latterly, at least among the Romans, became the most dishonourable of all deaths, and was confined principally to the lower orders and to slaves.

Before the sufferers was exposed upon the Cross, it was customary to scourge him (Liv. ut sup), and that column to which our Saviour was fastened during this cruel infliction, is stated by St. Jerome (Epist. add Eustochium) to have existed in his time in the portico of the Holy Sepulchre, and to have retained marks of the blood of our Lord. Bede places this column within the church, where we believe it is still shown, and Gregory of Tours (iii. 3) dilates on the miracles wrought by it. The criminal carried the instrument of his punishment, or, most probably, only the transverse part of it, to the place of execution. Here he was fastened naked upon the cross (which occasionally was not raised from the ground till after his affixion), by cords, or, more frequently, by nails (and sometimes by both), driven through the hands and feet. The number of nails by which our Saviour was thus fastened, has been a subject of very learned dispute. Nonnus affirms that three only were used, both feet having been confined by the same. Nicolaus Toutanus, a physician, to whom the question as to the capability of the hands to support the weight was proposed, decided in the affirmative, upon experiment.

The Martyrologies are full of extraordinary relations of the length of time during which some of those condemned to the tortures of the Cross have continued to endure them before they were released by death from their pangs. St. Andrew is said to have remained alive two days. Victorinus, who was crucified with his head downwards, under the reign of Nerva, for three; and Timotheus and Maura, no less than nine; a marvel which it is scarcely possible to exceed. Some who have been taken down while yet alive, are said to have recovered. Josephus mentions that such was the case with one out of three of his friends, whose release he obtained from Titus.

At length, in the reign of Constantine, this horrible punishment was abolished in the Roman world (Aur. Vict. in Constantion; Hist. Trip. i. 9) *Postquam Votum ipsum interfecit non diu illi vita*, is the no less untrue than the quibbling observation of Lipsius, for more than three centuries had then elapsed since the death of our Saviour. The edict of Constantine for the suppression of the Cross, is attributed to the holy vision which preceded his engagement with Maxentius, and henceforward that instrument, which had proverbially betokened infamy, was exalted on the standard by which the warriors of the empire were wont to rally on the field of glory, and become the symbol of military honour in the Labarum.

THE NEW TIMES,—September 24.

Safety Steam Barges.—These elegant and ingenious contrivances are coming rapidly into use in the United States. The *Cherry and Fire Star* barges are towed by the *Congress* steam boat, Capt. Degraw, on the Delaware, and the *Matilda*, by the *John Marshall*, between New Brunswick and New York. The barges are fitted up in the first style, and afford accommodation equal, if not superior, to any boat between the two cities. Passengers on board the barges are perfectly safe, and need be under no apprehension of danger from the bursting of boilers, and are not annoyed by the unpleasant smell and heat, occasioned by the fire on board of steam boats.

The fashionable circles are all in commotion, with the intelligence of a separation between a Noble Earl and his beautiful spouse. We understand that great irritability of temper on one side, has led to conduct of a menacing, not to say pugnacious description; and that the separation is by mutual consent. Our readers will know whom we allude to, when we say that the Noble Earl is the son of a *Gallant Marquis*, who made the famous "Hussar Speech" on the Catholic Question.

There is no disputing about tastes. Astrology has its numerous votaries in this country. Mr. Varley has openly practised the art of science, and Mr. T. and Colonel B., besides many others, have fortold their own life, or rather death, with extreme precision. There are several who always attend executions at the Old Bailey or elsewhere. The Sheriffs are generally accompanied by the Marquis of H., Mr. T., and a Northern Baronet. It is difficult to account for such propensities, unless craniology can determine the point. We recommend this trio to be elected on the *hangings* Committee at the Royal Academy in Somerset-house.

A certain splendid figure has been engaged, *a la Hamilton*, to sit and stand to the artists at Somerset-house. The lady has *figured* at the West end for some years, though she is still young in appearance.

Another editor (of a Scotch paper) has been, we understand, assaulted *a la Berkely*, for having too freely expressed his opinion. Really, if this system of replying to the arguments of reason by the *argumentum baculinum* go on, it will be high time to arm ourselves after the manner recommended by a worthy Hibernian; and *write with a pistol in one hand, and a sword in the other.*

Sir W. Congreve has again left England to traverse the continent, for the purpose of making additional contracts for the Continental Gas Company. The General is always intent on lighting the atmosphere, and now that there is no need for his rockets, he is determined to give the world the benefit of gas. All know that he is very *sa-gas*-ious, but the shareholders will never give Sir William the 60,000*l.*!!!

We observe that it is proposed to oblige hackney coach proprietors to have their names and residences painted on the pannels. This is an excellent regulation, and has long been adopted at Bristol. The results are very obvious; and really some further restrictions are necessary, for the coachmen at present are in general so insolent, that few decent persons choose to use their vehicles. It would certainly be desirable to give the plates only to such as will drive their own carriage, as in such case a more civil race of coachmen would be substituted. We had always understood that the chariot drivers were to put on a livery, but many of them are now as badly dressed as the usual hackney coachmen. We recommend all complaints to go to Essex-street office, and not to the police-offices, where the Magistrates cannot be expected to know the distances. In Essex-street they do—a word to the wise!!

The officers of a parish not twenty miles from Cheltenham, lately offered the favored *innamorato* of a damsel who threatened to add to the number of parishioners without any legal ceremony, the sum of five pounds, to lead the blushing fair one to the hymeneal altar. The ungallant swain insisted on being paid earnest-money before he entered the church, and accordingly received two pounds, and the ceremony commenced—but it had not proceeded farther

tham "Will thou take this woman to be thy lawful wife?" when, before pronouncing the awful "I will," he demanded to be paid the balance of three pounds? The parish officers refused to accede to his request, and he, in his turn, refused to complete the contract.

We understand that since scandalizing papers have lately succeeded so well, it is in agitation to start a *Barber's* paper, the barbers being from time immemorial the monopolizers of *scan. mag.*; and the readers will thus have an opportunity of talking about *pomatum* and the *affairs* of *Greece* at the same time. We trust it will be conducted on *whig* (wig) principles. It has often occurred to us, as a matter of surprise, that as slang papers, describing scenes and profligacy which lead to the gallows, also succeed, no person has thought of starting a thieves' paper, or Newgate Chronicle. It would be sure to have plenty of readers among "family men." Besides publishers need not mince about the matter in this money-getting age. What does it signify what gold smells of, as Vespasian intimated! Juvenal says, "*Unde habes, quæret nemo; sed apportet habere.*

Sop in the pan.—A Baronet well-known in Sussex has married his kitchen wench: the latter is 20, the former is said to be about 70: at all events he is old enough to know better. A provincial paper calls this "marriage in high life." We presume it is "*high life below stairs.*" It is said that the worthy Baronet is a friend of Dr. Kitchener. Some say he is a *Whig*; he certainly supports *one on the top of the pole.* It is at all events clear that he is a *Liberal*, from his attachment to *Greece*; though it is probable, at the same time, that he may lean towards Toryism, from having no objection to "candle ends and cheese-parings."

We are assured by a Correspondent, who seems *au fait* in the matter, that Mrs. Coutts is very likely to realise her aspirations in a short time, by becoming a Duchess. She and the Duke of St. Alban's have been residing at the Albion Tavern, Ramsgate, which to the great joy of the worthy landlord, has been for several days past a scene of protracted festivity.

The new Western street is to commence opposite Coventry-street, and to proceed by the north side of Leicester-square, taking the south-side of Sydney's-alley. From Cranbourne-alley the line will be straight into the grand-street, facing Long Acre. The new street from Northumberland-house to the Museum is going on; and we are told that the designs of Mr. Nash, for its architecture, are highly splendid and tasteful. Another new street is also contemplated, from Waterloo-bridge to the New Road, taking the line of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square. Messrs. Barrow and Croker will, in such case, find the navigation of that and the adjacent squares less impracticable.

We are told that a basin is to be excavated in the field south of Waterloo-road, for the purpose of receiving lighters and small craft entering the wet dock now making at Waterloo-bridge. The canal leading to the basin is to intersect the Belvidere-road, and consequently a bridge will be thrown over the carriage way.

We think it our duty to a most accomplished and honorable body of men, among whom are found the most zealous supporters of the Sunday Times, we mean the officers of the army, to protest against the late measure of Government, compelling a few military officers in holy orders to dispose of the half pay. Is the good of the service the motive for such severity? A lieutenant is forced to sell his half pay commission for 350*l.*; the ensign who purchases it sells his half-pay ensigncy—to whom? Probably, to a child, whose parents have no intention of placing him on full pay; and for 450*l.* the youth will obtain an annuity of 450*l.* for his life. How far the good of the service can be promoted by it, we are quite at a loss to discover; and surely, as it is said that the number of half-pay officers in holy orders did not exceed 27, was it worth while to act with such cruelty and injustice, without even a tolerable reason for it?

We have the pleasure to inform our readers that Mr. Elliston is so much better as to be nearly fit for the task of opening the winter theatrical campaign. The Governor-General has *picked up muscles on the sea shore*, and flesh too.

A Prospectus for a Steam Railway Company is in agitation, from London to Gretna Green, with branches from Bath and Cheltenham. It is to be under the direction of a Committee of single persons of both sexes. Mr. Hayne and Miss Foote were at first chosen as directors; but an objection was taken that there had been *too much railing* between them already.

Tight-laced Economy.—The Directors of the last York Festival refused to admit Miss Stephens' brother to escort her to the orchestra, unless he purchased a ticket for the purpose. The expostulations of the professors, however, shamed them at last out of such a barbarous injunction.

Without any wish to pry unnecessarily into men's private concerns, we should like to see an accurate list of the Noblemen and others having estates of 1,000*l.* a-year and upwards in Ireland, who never spend one farthing of it in that country. We have at this moment a partial list of the kind before us; but is too circumscribed to justify its publication.

We have lately learned some circumstances of rather a curious character, connected with the administration of a certain great Surgical Corporation not 100 miles from Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, which we may probably take occasion, in a few days, to lay before our readers. Many persons have doubted whether the interests of science are best advanced by being committed to the care of such associations; or whether a spirit of monopoly is not inseparable from their very nature.

Wonders will never cease.—An almost incredible story is rumoured about, but with considerable variations; the amount of which is this, that Lady Eldon gave *six-pence* to a beggar a few days ago.

A house divided against, &c.—It is confidently reported that the *right side of Downing-street is to come down.* We are sorry for this. We should have no objection to the *wrong side coming down.*

Signs of the Times.—The *quidnuncs* of the coffee-houses now feel certain of an approaching dissolution of Parliament. Mr. Scarlett lately attended an oyster club at Peterborough.

We are told (though we believe it is considered as a secret in the fashionable circles) that Lord Petersham actually shaved himself last Sunday.

We understand that the military mustachios of the Tenth wrought such an impression on the Bristol ladies, that some of them have thought proper to follow them to Exeter. Two of these fair damsels, very respectably attired, were seized by their friends on Sunday last, and put into a coach, as prisoners of war, to be conveyed home.

Our Brighton Correspondent informs us, that the orders from the *Snake* houses are princely and imperative; if the things are to be got in *Christendom*, they must be fulfilled—the pay is prompt and excellent; and the commands, for segars and porter may offend squeamish "sinners," but must delight the "publicans." The consumption of 100 or 150 pots of *porter* in one day is nothing.

The lay and clerical Magistrates in a city in the West of England having quarrelled as to the appointment of a clerk, now hold separate meetings at different places, where they actually advertise for customers.

Economy.—We are told that as a well-known gentleman of Brighton was lately taking an airing in his carriage towards the Devil's Dyke, he heard a squeaking in a field by the road side, and ordered his servant to get over the hedge and discover the cause of it, when it appeared that a stoat had disabled two leverets, which the man took up and carried to his master, who, after giving them a place in his carriage, observed that they *would do for a pudding!*

It is said that an extensive market is to be built on the site of the present nests of thievery and roguery at the bottom of Oxford-street, and between that and Kirkman's brewery, which from the vast increase of the neighbourhood and the difference in the class of inhabitants, will become absolutely necessary.

It has been stated that the East India Company have taken 5000 shares in the London and Portsmouth Canal Company. We shall hail this with real pleasure if it be true, though we do not think such could well be done without a meeting of the Proprietors. We doubt not that almost every vessel would pass through it to avoid the dangerous sands and shoals in the river and the channel. It is besides a speculation that can never be injured by a rival, which is too much the case with other canals. The *Railways* are well nigh suspended, but at all events they can never depreciate *ship canals.* If the East India Company would patronise this canal, the shares would fill in less than a month; but in such case we would urge a deposit of 5*l.* at least, 1*l.* is seldom or ever *sterling!!!*

Miss Foote is engaged by Harry Johnson, to play at the Theatre at Whitehaven, Cumberland, six nights for 300*l.* Her first appearance will be in the character of *Letitia Hardy*, on the 22d instant.

POLICE.

The KING *v.* AULT.—This was a case of assault and battery alleged to have been committed upon the person of Mr. Levy, a portly Hebrew residing in the Strand, by Mr. Ault, the principal of a shaving establishment in St. Martin's church-yard. It appeared by Mr. Levy's statement that he is one of those Israelites who consider a smooth chin no disparagement; and on Sunday morning last he went to the shop of Mr. Ault to get shaved. The operation was very agreeably performed by Mr. Ault in *propria personæ*, and Mr. A. is no ordinary operator—he is (as his card informed the Magistrate) "late assistant to Mr. Fox, haircutter to his Royal Highness the Prince Leopold," and "his style of hair-cutting and decorative arrangement comprises the most approved modes of London and Paris, while his perques, scalps, head-dresses, Roman frontlets, and Grecian ringlets, enhance the graces of manhood, and irradiate the fascinations of female loveliness!"—and of course Mr. Levy was very handsomely shaved. His hair was also turned and powdered by Mr. Ault's own hand, and all his graces being thereby pretty considerably enhanced, he tendered, to Mr. A. what he thought a very handsome remuneration—to wit, 6d. But Mr. Ault—or "the barber," as Mr. Levy rather ungraciously called him, actually turned up his nose at the sixpence. "You a gentleman?" said he; "heaven defend me from such gentlemen!" He then demanded an additional two-pence; but Mr. Levy, "not choosing to pay such an exorbitant demand," offered his address; whereupon Mr. Ault not only cursed his address, together with his beard and his hair, and all the rest of it, but he actually possessed himself of Mr. Levy's best cotton umbrella, and declared he would keep it until the two-pence was paid. Mr. Levy of course endeavoured to rescue his umbrella, and thereupon the angry hair-dresser pushed him out of the shop; which pushing Mr. Levy construed to be an assault, and instituted the present prosecution accordingly. Mr. Ault began his defence by producing the captured umbrella, "lest," said he, "Mr. Levy should accuse me of having *stolen* it." He assured the Magistrate, that Mr. Levy had a three weeks' beard upon his chin; that he gave himself as many airs as a gentleman; that, when his beard was grubbed off he was accommodated with a clean napkin after washing; that he was then curled and powdered, and after all only charged eight-pence—that is to say, two-pence for the shaving, and six-pence for the dressing; but he refused to pay more than six-pence, and therefore I detained his umbrella, and in the scuffle to get it again he thurst his elbow through a square of glass in the door, value four shillings and six pence.—Mr. Levy replied by calling Mr. Ault a *common* barber, and Mr. Ault rejoined by calling Mr. Levy a common Jew, and the Magistrate directed that the Jew should pay the barber the additional two-pence, and the barber should restore the Jew his umbrella, which they accordingly did, and there the matter ended.

After all the laboured descriptions relating to the improvements of Buckingham-house, and converting the same into a Palace for the residence of his MAJESTY, that plan is entirely changed. Buckingham-house is to be rased to its foundation, and the projected Palace is to be built on another site. The Green Park is the spot selected by the KING. The reservoir is to be entirely filled up, and the ground below raised upon a level with it; near this spot the new Palace will be erected. We hear from very good authority that this is the *present* determination of the higher powers.

The most punctual man in England is said to be the present Earl of GUILDFORD. The Noble Lord, on several occasions, has written to his domestics at his Lordship's residence in St. James's-place, from the Island of *Corfu*, ordering dinner for a party who were invited for a certain day at a certain hour, and his Lordship has invariably arrived at his house from the Continent, precisely at the time appointed. All other engagements made by this highly respected and learned Nobleman, are observed with the same scrupulous fidelity.

East India Stock.—The proprietors of East India Stock consist of about 3000 persons. Those whose stock does not amount to L1000 are not allowed to vote, that amount being a qualification for one vote. L3000 stock qualifies for two votes; L6000 stock for three votes; and L10,000 stock or upwards for four votes. In 1810, according to the existing list, 1662 were qualified to give single votes; 326 double votes; 84 triple votes; and 51 quadruple votes. The total number of votes, therefore, was 2770; but as many proprietors are absent from England, and others do not attend, more than 1900 have never voted, and indeed that number may be considered as a maximum.

All the Masonic Lodges of Paris have opened subscriptions in favour of the Greeks. At a late meeting of that called the Bonne Union, a considerable sum was collected, which was immediately placed at the disposition of the Society in favour of the Greeks. A subscription for this purpose has also been opened at Gannat, in the department of the Allier, and another at Riom.

Sir Robert Walpole was fond of playing at billiards, at which his friend Dr Monsey excelled him. "How happens it, Monsey," said Sir Robert, "that nobody beats me at billiards, or contradicts me but you?" "The solution is easy," said Monsey, with his usual bluntness, "I want neither *places* nor *money* from you. Perhaps, if I did, I should be as great a *bungler* at billiards as you are, and as submissive an auditor as any of your expecting sycophants."

A New Cardinal.—We have the satisfaction to state, on good authority, that his Holiness Leo XII, has announced his intention of bestowing the next Cardinal's hat on Mr William Cobbett, for his pious, consistent, and effectual efforts to extirpate the Protestant heresy out of England.—*English Gentleman.*

The fashion of dividing shops now, in considerable thoroughfares, where rents are high, leads often to whimsical results. A house in the Camberwell-road, parted in this way, presented a singular appearance a few weeks since; one side being occupied by an apothecary, and the other by an undertaker!

"*This* in a moment brings me to my end;
But *this* assures me I can never die."

A coincidence almost as ridiculous was to be seen only a day or two ago—perhaps remains still—in Fleetmarket. An undertaker, who lets out the upper part of his dwelling, just beyond the prison, stuck his bill "Lodgings to let" upon a coffin that stood in front of the shop window.

A Miss in Breeches.—Miss Mary Ann Hawkins, a dashing looking *blade* in breeches and top-boots, was brought before the magistrate under the following circumstances:—It appeared she was a vender of green grocery in Fleet-Market, and had been provoked into assuming the dress of a man by the taunting of some wag, who had betted her 5s. that she would not walk from the corner of Skinner-street, up Fleet-Market, along Ludgate-hill, the Old Bailey, and round to Skinner-street again, in man's clothes, without having her sex discovered. The Alderman: Pray have you got a husband?—No, Sir, lisped Mary Ann, through her tears. Alderman: Then letting the world know you wear the breeches is the very way not to get one. I shall discharge you now; but you must remember that frolics of this description must not be encouraged, and the next one of the sort will not be so lightly overlooked.—The prisoner was then discharged.

The sale of the large estates of the Marques of Anglesey, last week, at Milborn Port, was by no means numerously attended, and the greater part of the property is still unsold. The Clifton Estate was knocked down at 50,000l.; Mr. Bridge, the goldsmith, is said to be the purchaser. The Bradford property was put at 45,000l. and the extensive farm of Sherborne Wyke at 13,000l. but neither had bidders.

Horse Dealing.—The following curious fact occurred at the last Horncastle Fair. A tradesman went to the fair for the purpose of purchasing a horse; he soon found one likely to answer his purpose, which he tried and purchased for 31*l.* In a short time he met a neighbour of his; "Thomas (says he) I have bought a horse, but as I am not much of a judge, will you be so good as to look at him for me?" "With all my heart;" so they went to the stable. "John, you have not bought *this* horse, I expect." "But I have, and paid for him also." "Why (says Thomas) he is *blind!*" which was the case. It would have been in vain to have returned the horse, as the jockey was not the most respectable, and had *got the money!* But an idea struck him: he went to the jockey and said he had either paid him 32*l.* or lost a 1*l.* note. The jockey insisted he had only received 31*l.*, and after some altercation laid down the money, saying, "Count it, that is just as you paid it me." John counted it, found it right, and then said, "the horse you sold me is blind; you may fetch him back again; you have your horse, and I have my money." So the jockey was completely outwitted.

Irish Opinion of National Improvement.—A Dublin Paper of Monday, speaking of the present state of Spain, takes occasion to observe, that "Whatever were the vices of this man or of his family, it is certain that the condition of Spain was improving under the sway of Joseph" (Buonaparte). The fact happens to be that during the five years of poor Joe's intrusive dominion, two great nations were contending for the possession of Spain; that every town on her soil, with scarcely half a dozen exceptions, was taken and retaken ten times over; that armies overran it in all directions, carrying with them the usual licence of armies, and Joe's own countymen pushing that licence to a degree of vice and ferocity never before heard of: that her whole population was up in arms, murdering or fighting as befel; that all her manufactures were destroyed, her pasturage spoiled, her agriculture seriously hurt, her credit gone, her finances ruined, her colonies lost—and "therefore," quoth the *Freeman's Journal*, "it is *certain* that the condition of Spain was improving under Joseph!" He was, indeed, a valuable present to Spain.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—Messrs. Prime, Flash, and Go-off, most respectfully submit their projections for employing, in Joint Stock Companies, any quantity of surplus capital which the public may be encumbered with, or for disposing of that limited stock by which their poorer neighbours have so frequently, in these days, burnt holes in their pockets. In doing this, they propose three objects.—1. To ruin all private traders. 2. To give speculators the privilege of paying deposits. And 3. To help themselves to the loaves and fishes. The principal schemes are, to form:—1. A Company for cementing all Companies to the plan of paying down 5*l.* per share. 2. A company for white-washing subscribers who speculate beyond their means. 3. A Company for making *cartes blanche* to, and unlimited extent for, paper kites. 4. A strong Vinegar company for dissolving itself and all other Companies as soon as the deposits are irrecoverably disposed of.—Messrs. P. F. and G. have many more Companies *in ovo*, which will be advertised as soon as they are hatched.

"Mademoiselle," said Louis XV, to a young Lady belonging to the Court, I am assured you are very learned, and understand four or five foreign languages." "I know only two, Sire," answered she trembling. "Which are they?" "English and Italian." "Do you speak them fluently?" "Yes, Sire, very fluently." "That is quite enough to drive a husband mad."

AUSTRALIAN POETRY.

AN ADDRESS TO THE ECHO.

If I address the Echo yonder,
What will its answer be I wonder?
Echo—I wonder!
O wondrous Echo tell me, bless'e,
Am I for marriage or for celibacy?
Echo—Silly Bessy!
If then to win the maid I try,
Shall I find her a property?
Echo—A proper tye?
If neither being grave nor funny
Will win the maid to matrimony?
Echo—Try money!
If I should try to gain her heart,
Shall I go plain or rather smart?
Echo—Smart!
She mayn't love dress, and I again then
May come too smart, and she'll complain then?
Echo—Come plain then!
To please her most, perhaps 'tis best
To come as I'm in common dress'd?
Echo—Come undress'd.
Then if to marry me I teaze her,
What will she say if that should please her?
Echo—Please Sir,
When cross and good words can't appease her,
What if such naughty whims should seize her?
Echo—You'd see Sir!
When wed she'll change, for Love's no sticker,
And love her husband less than liquor?
Echo—Then lick her!
To leave me then I can't compel her,
Though every woman else excel her?
Echo—Sell her!
The doubting youth to Echo turn'd again, Sir,
To ask advice, but found it did not answer.

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क्र. ८९ पासून क्र. ९७ पर्यंतच्या तुकड्यांतील
सत्याग्रहींची नांवें

ता. २३ ते ता. २६ एप्रिलपर्यंत बेळगांवांत क्र. ८९ पासून क्र. ९७ या तुकड्यानीं सत्याग्रह केला. त्याबाबतची हकीकत तरुण भारताच्या मागील दोन अंकांतून येऊन गेली आहे. येथें या तुकड्यांतील सत्याग्रहींची नांवें दिली आहेत.

८९ वी तुकडी झेंडा चौक
आंबेवाडी

१) बसवंत हणमंत राक्षे (नेते)
२) रामा सटू शिपूरकर
३) भुजंग आपाजी तरळे
४) निलापा लक्ष्मण तरळे
५) गोविंद सिद्दाप्पा राक्षे
६) बाळाराम गुंडू पाटील
७) होनापा नागोजी तरळे
८) लक्ष्मण संतू शहापूरकर
९) भरमाणा डोंगरू कातकर
१०) बाबू भैरू तरळे
११) वैजू महादेव सुणगार
१२) बडकू महादेव कातकर
१३) पितांबर चांगो कोलते
१४) सातू यल्लापा तरळे
१५) कलापा आपाणा राक्षे
१६) भावकू रायापा कातकर
१७) घळगू गंगाराम चौगुले
१८) परशराम गुंडू दौलतकर
१९) कुमाणा सुबराव कोलते
२०) लोमाणा यलापा तरळे
२१) भैरु हिरामणी भातकांडे
२२) मल्लापा यलापा बेळगांवकर
२३) भरमाणा नारायण चौगुले
२४) गुंडू शटू कातकर
२५) नागो यलापा शहापूरकर
२६) दुदापा तुकाराम मजूकर
२७) बाबाजी कृष्णा शिंदे
२८) निंगापा बाळू कोचारी
२९) इरापा सिद्दापा तरळे
३०) सुबराव जोतीबा आढाव
३१) अडवापा शिवापा परीट
३२) रामा नारायण न्हावी
३३) बसवंत विठोबा तरळे
३४) तुकाराम आपया कणबरकर
३५) सोमाणा नेमाणा मनवाडकर
३६) ईरापा धाकलू शिपूरकर
३७) भरमाणा भिमाणा यळगूकर
३८) घुळापा केदारी मजूकर
३९) गुंडू धोंडू शहापूरकर
४०) लक्ष्मण ईरापा यळगूकर
४१) सुबराव भियाणा यळगूकर
४२) भरमाणा ठकू मजूकर
४३) यळापा सोमनिंग तरळे
४४) मारुती बाळापा पनोळकर
४५) सोमनिंग दादींग मातवाडकर
४६) मुकुंद राणू मजूकर
४७) धाकलू यलापा मतवाडकर
४८) धाकलू बसवंत मांदुर्गे
४९) लक्ष्मण नेमाणी इंचल

९० वी तुकडी संभाजी चौक
आंबेवाडी

१) वासुदेव बसवंत मांदुर्गे (नेते)
२) केदारी चन्नापा होनगेकर
३) लक्ष्मण तुकाराम मजूकर
४) निंगापा सातू कातकर
५) भावकू सटू तुळयेकर
६) सटू लक्ष्मण घळघुंडीकर
७) मारुती निंगापा कातकर
८) नारायण घळगू राक्षे
९) सोमाची आपापा केदनूरकर
१०) बाळाराम भैरु तरळे
११) मोनींग जकणू कोलते
१२) नारायण वासु राक्षे
१३) गंगाराम शटू कातकर
१४) कृष्णा ईश्वर राक्षे
१५) महादू खिरु राक्षे
१७) भरमाणा यलापा तरळे
१८) नागेंद्र रामा मातवाडकर
१९) मोनींग हुवापा कातकर
२०) यलापा घळगू तरळे
२१) पावसू बुधाजी तरळे
२२) कलापा देवापा तरळे
२३) आपू जकणू आनंदाचें
२४) बसवंत आपया केदनूरकर
२५) चांगो टोपाणा तरळे
२६) मल्लय्या शिवरुद्रय्या पुजारी
२७) यशवंत बाळाराम मावळंगे
२८) घळगू लक्ष्मण कोवाडकर
२९) कलापा मेघो कणबरकर
३०) शंकर आपाजी आंबेवाडीकर
३१) मिनाजी नागोजी आतवाडकर
३२) बागो रामा मनोळकर
३२) यलापा चुडापा तरळे
३४) कृष्णा शटू यळगूकर
३५) आपया गोविंद पुजारी
३६) कलापा निंगापा ढोपे
३७) डोंगरु यशवंत तरळे
३८) लोमाणी आपणा सांबरेकर
३९) लक्ष्मण भैरु तरळे
४०) सिमाणा शटू बेळगांवकर
४१) मोनापा बसवंत मनोळकर
४२) कृष्णा आपू तरळे
४३) तिमाणी जमानी ढोळे
४४) भोवजी यल्लापा मातवाडकर
४५) बाबू जायापा तरळे
४६) घळगू रामा बेळगांवकर
४७) चांगू हुवापा शहापूरकर
४८) रेमाणी गिरु तरळे
४९) देवापा हुवापा तरळे
५०) भोमजी बापू तरळे
५१) मोनापा रेमाणी तरळे
५२) घळगू यसणू कोकणे
५३) जयवंत गणेश तरळे

९१ वी तुकडी
आनंदवाडी चौक, रुमेवाडी

१) मोतीराम निंगप्पा चौगुले (नेते)
२) सोमाचा निंगापा चौगुले
३) दत्तू गणेश चौगुले
४) देवापा गणेश पावेरी
५) बाबापा रामू बेडरे
६) लक्ष्मण तिमाणा बेडरे
७) तुकाराम गुंजापा चौगुले
८) मिराणा रुद्रापा इरगार
९) परशराम यानापा ठाकूर
१०) गोविंद बडकू मिसाळे
११) टोपाणा बुद्दापा ठाकूर
१२) फकिरापा यल्लापा इरगार

होनकल

१३) गावडू सोमाणा पाटील
१४) रामू परशराम कणमूरकर
१५) परशराम कोनेरी कुंभवाडकर
१६) पांडुरंग रावजी घाडी
१७) मारुती मिनापा घाडी
१८) मण्णू म्हनपा मळीक
१९) लुमाणा भिमाचा मादार
२०) मारुती कोनेरी घाडी
२१) म्हातू हुवाणी घाडी
२२) बापाणा रवळापा कणबूकर
२३) म्हाळू पुवापा चेकपे
२४) गोविंद कुवाचा कुंभवाडकर

बेकवाड

२५) पुंडलीक कलापा गुरव
२६) विठोबा देवापा बाळेकुंद्री
२७) यशवंत सणापा पाटील
२८) केदारी यलापा केसरेकर
२९) नागोजी निंगोजी झेंडे
३०) हुवापा देमाणा सुतार
३१) लक्ष्मण नागापा बाळेकुंद्री
३२) विठ्ठल सुरापा पाटील
३३) कलापा महादेव पाटील
३४) लक्ष्मण निंगापा पाटील
३५) निंगापा रायपा पाटील
३६) पुंडलीक कलापा पाटील

हलशी

३७) बाबू बसवाणी गुरव
३८) सायदेव मण्णू जाधव
३९) नागेश वराळी गुरव
४०) नागपा हणमंत सांगोळकर
४१) परशराम पांडू जाधव
४२) यलापा कृष्णपा सांगोळकर
४३) रामू रामलिंग बावकर
४४) मोतापा कलापा चुडेकर
४५) नारायण तानापा भातकांडे
४६) विश्वनाथ मण्णू जोगणावर

कांजळे

४७) नागेश मण्णू कित्तूरकर
४८) लक्ष्मण गणेश गांवकर
४९) गणपती पांडू वाणी
५०) नारायण बाळू सुतार
५१) महादेव लुमाणा गावडा

कवदाळ

५२) मण्णू मोतापा पाटील (नेते)
५३) रुद्रापा व्यंकपा भोसले
५४) रामू रुक्माणा जळगेकर
५५) नारायण रावजी पाटील
५६) आपाजी सायदेव पाटील
५७) नारायण बाबी जळगेकर
५८) गुंडू गणेश कुलम
५१) गोपाळ गणेश कोळेकर
६०) बावतीस पेद्रु पिटो
६१) गोविंद इरापा पाटील

नरसेवाडी

६२) रामचंद्र आपाणा पाटील (नेते)
६३) तानापा गावडू पाटील
६४) कृष्णापा रुकमाणा पाटील
६५) राम चुडापा पाटील

९२ वी तुकडी संभाजी चौक
यळळूर विद्यार्थी

१) चांगदेव रामचंद्र मालुसरे (नेते)
२) कृष्णा परशुराम उंदरे
३) गणपती विठ्ठल पाटील
४) जयवंत देवापा घाडी
५) लक्ष्मण गोपाळ पाटील
६) विश्वास गावडू पाटील
७) नारायण सोमाणा कडोलकर
८) कृष्णा मल्लापा घाडी
९) मारुती बळवंत पाटील
१०) शरद कुमार यल्लोजीराव पाटील
११) मारुती रामचंद्र मंगनाईक
१२) बाळाजी जयवंत मासेकर

९३ वी तुकडी अशोक चौक
कंग्राळी

१) बाळू लुमाणा निलजकर
वय वर्षे ९० (नेते)
२ कलापा परशराम पाटील
३ पुंडलीक गोपाळ पाटील
४ पांडू मेगो निलजकर
५ शिवाजी कलापा बेनाळकर
६ पांडुरंग नारायण बेन्नाळकर
७ गंगाराम पितांबर मुतगेकर
८ कलापा भावकाणा मुतगेकर
९ टोपाणा कलापा पाटील
१० यशवंत कलापा बाळेकुंद्री
११ सदाशिव मण्णू जाधव
१२ तातोबा भाऊ पाटील
१३ सुबराव भिमाराव बेन्नाळकर
१४ भुजंग देवापा पाटील
१५ विठ्ठल नागापा यळळूरकर
१६ आणू रामचंद्र पाटील
१७ नारायण यमाजी पाटील
१८ यल्लापा भरमाणा जाधव
१९ चंगापा नारायण पाटील
२० बाळाराम जकापा पाटील
२१ मोनापा बाचू पाटील
२२ शिवाजी जोतीबा पाटील

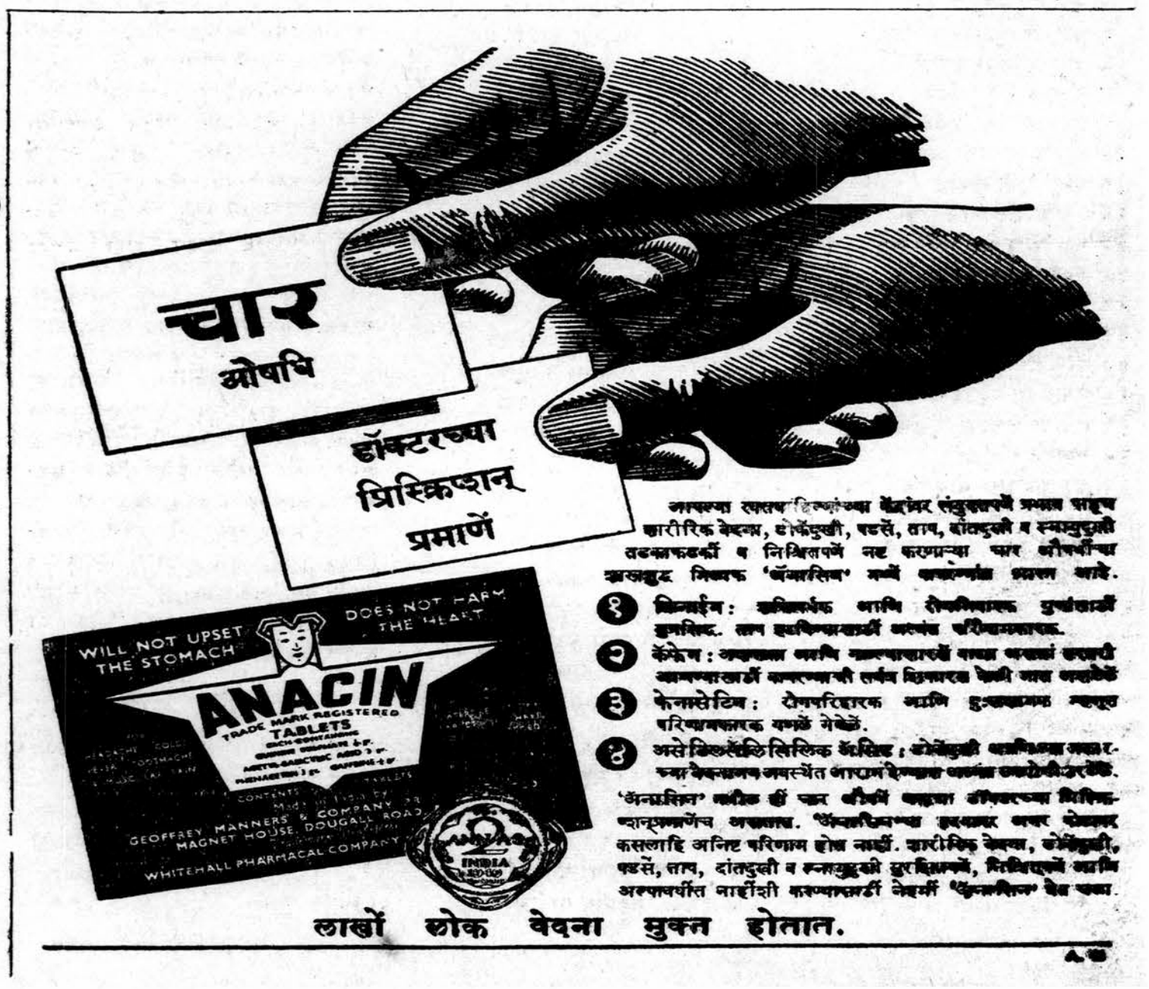
९४ वी तुकडी सं. म. चौक
विद्यार्थि

१ अशोक बसंतराव याळगी (नेते)
२ दाजीबा लक्ष्मण मेणसे
३ नारायण सदाशिव सामंत
४ मनोहर शट्टप्पा ताशिलदार
५ बसंत गंगाराम भातडे
६ चंद्रकांत रामचंद्र कपिलेश्वरी
७ राम नारायण देसाई
८ मनोहर दत्तोपंत गुरव
९ शंकर रामचंद्रराव कालकुंद्रीकर
१० बाळकृष्ण लक्ष्मण सावगांवकर

९५वी तुकडी आनंदवाडी चौक
बिजगर्णी

१ बाळू सोनू भास्कळ (नेते)
२ नारायण मसणू सुतार (नेते)
३ तुकाराम कलापा पाटील
४ परसू आपाजी भास्कळ
५ सुभा निंगापा
६ मिनाजी निंगापा बष्टेकर
७ भैरु नारू मोरे
८ दुदापा सटू मोरे
९ परशराम लुमाणा तान्याळकर
१० यलापा दुदापा तान्याळकर
११ जोती गावडू हलकर्णीकर
१२ लक्ष्मण बाळू हरिजन
१३ निंगापा गोपाळ भास्कळ
१४ भरमाणा गावडू पाटील
१५ मारुती यलापा गुरव
१६ शामू महादू पाटील
१७ सट्टपा नागू हलकर्णीकर
१८ भैरु यलापा जाधव
१९ केशव गावडू पाटील
२० भागाणा आपाजी मोरे
२१ रवळू आपाजी तान्याळकर
२२ हणमंत गुंडू जाधव
२३ लक्ष्मण सुबराव अष्टेकर
२४ लक्ष्मण सट्टपा कोळी

(पान ४ वर पहा)



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२५ बाबू रवळू तारीहाळकर
२६ सटुपा कलापा हरिजन
२७ इमामसाहेब कासीमसाहेब मुजावर
२८ सुभाना रामा हैरिजन
२९ आपाणा बाबू हलकर्णीकर
३० देवापा चिमणाजी अष्टेकर
३१ कृष्णा जोती भाष्कळ

कावळेवाडी

३२ सुबराव नागोजी जाधव (नेते)
३३ देवापा जोतीबा मोरे (नेते)
३४ भरमाणा मंगाणा बाचीकर
३५ रामू घनाजी सुतार
३६ रामू देवापा बाचीकर
३७ सातेरी खाचपा मोरे
३८ निंगापा यलाप्पा करमरकर
३९ परशराम गणपती नाईक
४० बाबू रामा कार्वेकर
४१ परशराम आपया यळूरकर
४२ गुंडू दाजिबा सावंत
४३ बडकू परसू मोरे
४४ बाळू हुवापा यळूरकर
४५ परसू जोतीबा मोरे
४६ परसू धाकलू मोरे
४७ मिनू धाकलू ओऊळकर

स्त्रिया (आंबेवाडी)

४८ देमकाबाई ओमाणा तरळे
४९ भागूबाई घळगू मनोळकर
५० रुक्मीणी बडक्क कातकर
५१ लकवा ईश्वर कोळी
५२ गंगू घळगू लोहार
५३ आवलाबाई अमृत मधुकर
५४ कलुबाई टोपाणा सांबरेकर
५५ लुमाणाबाई भरमाणा मनोळकर
५६ यमुनाबाई रामा बंडाचे
५७ आवळाबाई मुकुंद तरळे
५८ यशोदाबाई कल्लापा पाटील

(नरसेवाडी)

९६ वी तुकडी झेंडा चौक

होनगे

१ भरमा ओमाणा पाटील (नेता)
२ सामाणी मन्यापा बाळेकुंद्री
३ वासुदेव सिदराई पावले
४ हुवापा कलापा आनंदाचे
५ कलापा वासुदेव कुट्रे
६ कलापा चुडापा काकतकर
७ दादू व्हनापा ढेंगोळे
८ गोपाळ शटू पावले
९ सुबराव भैरु पावले
१० वामन सिदोजी आनंदाचे
११ बाबू नागो कुराडे
१२ इरापा शटू राजबाचे
१३ भैरु आणू बेळगांवकर
१४ बाळापा भैरु आनंदाचे
१५ लोकळू रामा कोळे
१६ कृष्णा निंगापा सिंदोळकर
१७ बाबू देवराई सिंदोळकर
१८ शंकर मल्लाप्पा सिंदोळकर
१९ गेनापा कलापा सिंदोळकर
२० महादेव गुंडू बातू
२१ शटू आपाणा नौकूडकर
२२ बंडू आपाणा सिंदोळकर
२३ वामन लक्ष्मण आनंदाचे
२४ बाळापा हुवापा घुडुम
२५ विठ्ठल बनापा घुडुम
२६ शटू बाळापा चौगुले
२७ फकिरा सिदोजी आनंदाचे
२८ केदारी पांडुरंग उचकार
२९ बाळाराम भैरु हुंदरे
३० कलापा देवापा भातकांडे
३१ देवापा यलापा आनंदाचे
३२ बंडू शटुपा आनंदाचे
३३ बाबू भैरापा आनंदाचे
३४ लक्ष्मण सिद्राम भातकांडे
३५ भैरु विठोबा घुंडुम
३६ नागो रामा हरिचे
३७ लक्ष्मण भैं आनंदाचे
३८ लक्ष्मण कलापा सांबरेकर
३९ भावकाणा निंगापा कणबरकर
४० जोती बाळापा गडकरी
४१ रेवाणी यादव कणबरकर
४२ सिद्राम सटू कणबरकर
४३ निंगापा गुरवाणा सिदोळकर
४४ चुडापा आपू कणबरकर
४५ भैरू जोतीबा केसरकर
४६ शंकर रामा घुडूम
४७ शटू देवजी वाळेकुंद्री
४८ विठ्ठ गंगाराम कोळे
४९ नागो घनाजी कुंदेकर
५० लाला नागापा आनंदाचे
५१ मार्तंड यल्लपा उंदरे
५२ बाळकू नागापा गुंजेरेकर
५३ मल्लू ईश्वर कुंभार
५४ कृष्णा शटू बाचोकर
५५ निंगो मुकुंद हुंदरे
५६ लक्ष्मण यादो आनंदाचे
५७ कलापा संतू उंदरे
५८ खेमाणा नेमाणा कणबरकर
५९ संतू शटू डोंबले
६० महादेव रामा आनंदाचे
६१ भैरू नागापा कणबरकर
६२ ओमाणा बाळापा आनंदाचे
६३ धाकलू भरमाणा आनंदाचे
६४ भीमा सिद्राई बुरुड
६५ यलापा सिद्दापा आनंदाचे
६६ रुक्माणा संतू शिदोळकर
६७ घळगू धाकू पावले
६८ देवेंद्र बसवंतप्पा सुतार
६९ जिवापा शटू बरमाकीचे
७० रामचंद्र बाळापा चुनारी
७१ गुंडू भरमाणा भातकांडे
७२ जिवापा धाकू आनंदाचे
७३ संतराम शटू आनंदाचे
७४ बाळाराम टोपाणा गिणगिणे
७५ भिमराव शिदराई परीट
७६ लक्ष्मण शिद्दापा परमाकी
७७ शिद्दापा भैरु आनंदाचे
७८ बाळाराम लक्ष्मण कडोलकर
७९ भैरु आपणा यल्लोजीचे
८० भैरु दुदापा बेळगांवकर
८१ लक्ष्मण शिद्दापा कणबरकर
८२ आपाजी कल्लापा कार्लेकर
८३ बाबू भरमाणा गिणगिणे

बेन्नाळी

८४ आपाजी भोमाणा लाटूकर
८५ महादेव कृष्णा खांडेकर
८६ यल्लापा भैरु मुतगेकर
८७ जोतीबा गोविंद पाटील
८८ नागो बुधापा पाटोल
८९ महादेव राणोजी पाटील
९० जोतीबा पितांबर पिसाळे
९१ व्यंकापा तातोबा चौगुले
९२ वासुदेव भैरोबा कटांबळे
९३ नारायण महादू पाटील
९४ मल्लापा रामा देसूरकर
९५ लिलाधर संताजी कांबळे
९६ मोनापा लुमाणा पाटील
९७ बसवंत कृष्णा पाटील
९८ गोपाळ बाबू लाड
९९ नागो झंपाणा पाटील
१०० भैरु निंगापा मंडलिक
१०१ आपाजी भोमाणा लाटूकर
१०२ आण्णासाहेब मोकाशी(बाळेकुंद्री)

९७ वी तुकडी, म. फुले चौक

सागरी-(ता. खानापूर)

१ म्हात्रू सिद्दापा सुतार (नेते)
२ दुर्योधन सोमाणा पाटील
३ बाबाजी पुनापा पाटील
४ हणमंत महादेव पाटील
५ पुंडलीक पुनापा पाटील
६ पुंडलीक रामचंद्र पाटील
७ यलापा फकिरा मादार
८ गावडू कलापा पाटील
९ गणेश लक्ष्मण पाटील
१० नागापा कृष्णापा पाटील

दौडेबैल

११ इरापा जयवंत पाटील
१२ छायापा म्हाळापा शिदोळकर
१३ नारायण परशराम गुरव

बडस

१४ केदारी विठोबा पाटील (नेते)
१५ यशवंत नागो पाटील
१६ दामाणा सिद्दापा कानचिडे
१७ यलुपा पुनापा कोलीकर
१८ भरमाणा व्यंकट पाटील
१९ इरापा गुंडू व्हाजगोळकर
२० कामाणा हेमाणा पाटील
२१ देमाणा शटू पाटील
२२ खाचू आपाजी नाकाडी
२३ जोतीबा रुद्रापा पाटील
२४ वैजू कलापा पाटील
२५ सोमाणा घोंडू राऊत
२६ जोतिबा कलापा पाटील
२७ नागो परसू पाटोल
२८ बाळू बाबू हाजगूळकर
२९ कुमाणा मेघोजी पाटील

मोरम

३० शंकर व्हाळू सदावर

स्त्रिया (बेन्नाळी)

३१ पुनाका गंगाजी काटकर
३२ सटुली झंपाणा काटकर
३३ सटुलीबाई सटू पिसाळे
३४ यमनाबाई सटू आगसगेकर
३५ लक्ष्मीबाई संतू पिसाळे
३६ निंगूबाई बाळाराम पाटील

बेळगांव

३७ कु. शोभा गो. बरडे (नेत्या)
३८ कु. सुशिला बिर्जे (नेत्या)

बेळगांव जि. काँ. कार्यकारिणीची सभा

गेल्या ता. २३ रोजीं बेळगांव जिल्हा काँग्रेस कमिटीच्या कार्यकारिणीची सभा झाली. तीत, संकल्पित कन्नड राज्याचें नांव म्हैसूर असें न ठेवतां कर्नाटक असेंच ठेवण्यांत यावे. कारण 'म्हैसूर' या नांवांत संकुचितपणा असून 'कर्नाटक' या नांवात व्यापक अर्थ सामावलेले आहे, अशा आशयाचा ठराव पास करण्यात आला. दुसऱ्या एका ठरावानें, म्हैसूरचे मुख्यमंत्री श्री. के. हनुमंतय्या यांनीं अलिकडे भावी कर्नाटकाच्या कारभाराबाबत जे अभिप्राय व्यक्त केले, त्याबद्दल खेद व्यक्त करण्यांत आला. "द्विभाषिक राज्य रचना असो, वा सरकारी नोकरांच्या पगाराचा प्रश्न असो, अशा महत्वाच्या विषयांचे निर्णय समस्त कन्नडिगांचे प्रतिनिधित्व करणारी विधान सभाच घेऊं शकेल; जनतेत निष्कारण गैरसमज व असंतोष पसरेल, असे विचार जबाबदार व्यक्तीनी मांडल्यानें हे प्रश्न सोडविल्यासारखें होणार नाहीं" असे या ठरावांत म्हटलें आहे.

विकणें आहे

फोर्ड V8 मरक्युरी. मॉडेल १९४८ ची उत्तम शोरूम कंडीशनची.

चौकशीचा पत्ता :-

एस. टी. पत्रावळी अॅन्ड सन्स

माणिकबाग, बेळगांव.

(R. No. 573)

महाराष्ट्र राष्ट्रभाषा सभा, पुणे

१९५६ फेब्रवारीच्या परीक्षांचा निकाल

ठळकवाडी केंद्र

प्रवीण

द्वितीय श्रेणी :- मा. श्री. खटाव.

तृतीय श्रेणी

श्रीकृष्ण लिमये, कु. प्रभा काळे, कु. सुधा पै रायतूरकर, उमेश खासनीस, कु. शकुंतला आपटे, कु. विमल यार्दी, व्यंकटेश कामत, श्री. धरणेन्द्र पाटील, कु. शालिनी कामत, सौ. जयश्री मंत्री.

प्रबोध

प्रथम श्रेणी :- सौ. मंगला भिडे.

द्वितीय श्रेणी

वसंत देशपांडे, कु. सुनंदा खानोलकर, गणपती जोशी, सुरेश नरसे, विश्वनाथ पंडित, रमा राणे, मोहन रजपूत, अब्दुल गफार मुल्ला.

तृतीय श्रेणी

शशिकांत मंत्री, रत्नाप्पा पाटील, अनंत जोशी, भीमराव पटेकर, कु. हेमलता देशपांडे, मोहन कुलकर्णी, रामचरण दाबले, उदय रजपूत, जयवंत नाईक, चंद्रकांत नाईक, यल्लपा मातबर, मनोहर चिक्कोर्डे, वैजनाथ तरणी, अंजनी नाईक, गंगाबाई कारापूरकर, मुरलीधर पोतदार, शिवमूर्ती भोसले, विष्णु पाटील, मारुती कातकर, नरसिंह कांबळे, ज्ञानदेव साळूंखे, सौ. सोनुबाई कुंभार, सौ. शालिनी बांदी, रामचंद्र काटे, श्रीपाद बुवा, सिताराम चेलकर, सिद्दपा डेळेकर.

दूसरी

प्रथम श्रेणी :- राजाराम परब.

द्वितीय श्रेणी

ईश्वर पाटील, सुनिता कुर्डीकर, सुजाता घोसरवाडकर, नीला गिंडे, वेणू अनंतराव जोशी.

तृतीय श्रेणी :-

भास्कर तेंडोलकर, वसंत अंबळे, मारुती अंकले, दत्तात्रय कांबळ, नारायण बेळगांवर, अब्दुलकरीम पाच्छापुरे, विजया कामत, सिंधू सामंत, सुलोचना चंदगडकर, श्रीनिवास नाडगौडा, सदाशिव निडसोसे, रामकृष्ण असूकर, शंकर सूर्यवंशी, सविता, सावंत, विजया गव्हाणकर, आपासाहेब कांबळे, हणमंत पाटील, कृष्णाजी जीवण्णवर, गुरुसिद्दगौडा पाटील, कु. शांता केळकर, गुंडू पेडणेकर, ज्ञानदेव पाटील, घुडूसाहेब तांबोळी, साताप्पा कुंभार, बळवंत गरड, वसंत व्हटकर, दशरथ महार, रामचंद्र वंटमुरे.

पहली

प्रथम श्रेणी :- शशिकांत तेंडोलकर, उषा गटणे, राजाराम गावडे.

द्वितीय श्रेणी :- शिवराम केरकर, विजया नायर, उषा बक्षी.

तृतीय श्रेणी :- कुंदा तेंडोलकर, हेमलता उपळेकर, रत्नाई केरकर, सुरेशचंद्र पाटील, आप्पासाहेब पाटील पुष्पा कुलकर्णी.

टेंडर नोटीस

बेळगांव एस् टी. डिव्हिजनल स्टोअर्समधील खाली वर्णन केलेला निरुपयोगी माल विकत घेऊं इच्छिणाऱ्याकडून सीलबंद टेंडरें दिनांक ११-५-५६ रोजीं ४ वाजेपर्यंत अगर त्याचे आंत मागविण्यांत येत आहेत. टेंडर भरलेलें पाकीट विभाग नियंत्रक, बेळगांव, विभाग क्रमांक १२ यांचेकडे वरील तारखेच्या आंत पाठवावयाचे असून पाकीटवर **" निरुपयोगी मालाकरितां टेंडर "** असें लिहावे. टेंडर पाठवितेवेळीं ते भरणाऱ्यानें रु. २००/- (दोनशें फक्त) अनामत रक्कम म्हणून डिव्हिजनल ऑडिटर, बेळगांव यांचेकडे वरील वेळांत रोख भरावयाचे आहेत त्याशिवाय टेंडरांचा स्वीकार केला जाणार नाहीं.

टेंडरे दिनांक १२-५-५६ रोजीं दुपारी ११ वाजतां उघडण्यांत येतील. टेंडर संबंधीचे नियम व फॉर्म रु. २/- (दोन) भरून विभाग नियंत्रक यांचेकडून कचेरीच्या वेळांत मिळूं शकतील. मालाचे दर नगावर व वजनावर देणें.

मालाचे वर्णन व अन्दाजे नग

१) निरुपयोगी टायर्स- ८·२५x२० = ३०० नग
२) ,, ,, ३२x६ = १२ ,,
३) ,, ,, कारसाईज = ६१ ,,
४) स्प्रिंगस्टील स्क्रॅप = ७ टन (५) ऑटोस्क्रॅप = २ टन
६) रबर स्क्रॅप = १/२ टन (७) निरुपयोगी लाकूड = २ बं. मण
८) लोखंडी आणि टिन स्क्रॅप = १ बं. मण (९) कांचेचे तुकडे आणि निरुपयोगी बल्ब वगैरे = १/२ बं. मण (१०) ब्रेक शू लायनर्स = १०० नग (११) निरुपयोगी क्लच प्लेटस् = २०० नग १२) व्हील डिस्कस (रिंगसहित) = २५ (१३) फ्यूयेल टँक = ३० नग (१४) ताडपत्र्या = ६ (१५) रद्दी कागद = ६ बं. मण (१६) बॅरल्स (४५ गॅलन्स) = २५ते५० नर (१७)रिकामी पिपें (५ गॅलन्स) = ३० नग.

विभाग नियंत्रक,
स्टेट ट्रॅन्सपोर्ट. बेळगांव